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Monday, March 18, 1974
Phalguna 27, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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(Vol. XXXVI Contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 18, 1974/Phalguna 27, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

West Bengal Scheme for Drinking Water in Villages in Fifth Plan

*321A. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal have submitted a scheme to Government for providing drinking water in problematic and other villages during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Government of West Bengal had submitted proposals to the Planning Commission costing Rs. 35 crores for providing drinking water in difficult and problem villages. In addition, the State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for rural water supply in other villages. The Planning Commission, after taking into consideration all the relevant factors including the constraint on resources, have tentatively provided Rs. 29 crores for drinking water in difficult and problem villages in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. The following categories of villages will qualify for assistance under the Minimum Needs Programme:

(i) those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say 1.6 Km.);

(ii) those where the sources of water supply are endemic to water borne diseases like cholera and guinea worms; or

(iii) those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or fluorides.

While formulating specific water supply programmes/projects, preference would be given to villages inhabited by weaker sections of society such as tribals, scheduled castes and other backward classes.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The statement shows that the Government of West Bengal demanded a sum of Rs. 45 crores for the project, but only a sum of Rs. 29 crores has been provided. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether he knows that there is the Sunderbans belt in West Bengal where water for drinking is not available within a radius of five or six or even ten miles at places and in the Asansol belt at times water sells at Rs. 2 a bucket? If this is the situation there, how is it that even this paltry sum of Rs. 45 crores could not be provided and what was the sense of priority that influenced this decision?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Out of an outlay of Rs. 45 crores demanded by the State Government, Rs. 29 crores have been provided tentatively. The criteria are (a) those villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of 1.6 km.; (b) those where the sources of water supply are endemic to water-borne diseases like cholera and so on; and (c) those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or fluorides. These categories of villages qualify for this assistance.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I did not get my answer. He has described a 'reasonable distance'. According to that, one has to go for 1.6 kms. for water. Do Government take this distance to be a reasonable one? Will one have to travel as far as 1.6 kms. only to collect water?

Secondly, here is an assurance that preference would be given to areas inhabited by weaker sections, but experience shows that whenever any provision for water supply is made, it is only the affluent and vocal sections which get it and get it done. What measures are Government thinking of to make these promises meaningful and to see that the weaker sections actually get the benefit of it, not the affluent sections?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: The State Government is requested again and again to see that the weaker section gets priority in this matter

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In the forest areas of Durgapur sub-division in Burdwan district and backward districts like Bankura and Purulia there is acute shortage of pure drinking water. May I know whether the Government of West Bengal has given any scheme in the Fifth Plan to provide pure drinking water in the above mentioned areas also in the districts of North Bengal where Nepali-speaking people are residing?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: So far as selection of places is concerned, it is done by the State Government and it would be good if the hon. Member writes to that Government to see that those areas are selected.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Previously it was the policy that one drinking tubewell should be given for a population of 400 in a village. That being so, is not the policy which you gave out just now contradictory to the earlier policy?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: I have not got information as to who initiated the policy of giving tubewells for 400 persons

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether the sum of Rs 29 crores allotted is against certain schemes or it had been allotted on an *ad hoc* basis and if there are further schemes, further sums would be allotted?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Rs. 29 crores had been provided under the minimum needs programme in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From the statement it appears that the Government has decided to give preference to the villages inhabited by weaker sections of society such as tribals, scheduled castes, etc. What is the policy regarding supply of water? Is not water necessary both for developed and undeveloped areas? How can you make a distinction in the minimum needs requirement of a human being?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Water is in the category of minimum need and so far weaker sections are concerned, Government is clear that priority should be given to such people.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I ask the hon. Minister the total number of villages in West Bengal lacking drinking water facilities?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: The total number of villages in West Bengal is 38,530. Out of this, 13,837 are difficult areas so far as water supply is concerned and 12,000 villages are non-difficult areas.

Amount spent on Social Welfare Activities

*322A SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the net amount spent for social welfare activities during 1971-72, 1972-73 and upto January, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6449/74].

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, from the statement, it is found that Government have increased the social welfare activities by increasing the amount in Budget after Budget. May I know, from the hon. Minister, how far the benefits accruing from these social welfare activities have reached the weaker sections, specially, the Harijans, Santhals and other backward communities, in regard to their general socio-economic development. Sir, I would also like to know to what extent the backward communities in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tripura have been benefited by the sports and other social and cultural activities.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, the subject of backward classes has been transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked only for the amount. You have already replied to that question.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have given all the details in regard to the various activities. The general instructions are, for example, so far as special nutrition programme is concerned, that special attention should be paid to those localities which are inhabited by the weaker sections of the commuunity, specially Harijans, people living in *bastis* or tribal areas and so on.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know whether the special nutrition programme for the weaker sections of the society is being implemented in cooperation with the State Governments, or it is being operated by the Centre itself?

MR. SPEAKER: If you kindly see your question, you have just asked for the amount spent on social welfare activities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the Minister becomes irrelevant?

MR. SPEAKER: This should be directed to the Ministry concerned.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, I would like to know whether this is being implemented by the Centre alone or the State Governments are also cooperating in this. I know that some State Governments are cooperating in regard to the implementation of this programme.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is being implemented through the State Governments.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Out of 30 per cent of the population who are below poverty line, 20

per cent from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and notified tribes and other backward class people. Whenever there is any financial stringency, it is the weaker sections of the people, who suffer most. So. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would ensure that financial stringency does not affect the weaker sections of the people in future.

MR. SPEAKER: The information sought was, how much amount has been spent. If you had asked for the details, then, it would have been much better. They relate to various Ministries.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: It is the social welfare programmes which are most affected whenever there is any financial stringency. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in future he would ensure that financial stringency does not affect the social welfare activities.

MR. SPEAKER: You can reply to the question connecting it with the amount. It is between you and the hon. Member.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: From the statement of the Minister it is seen that no expenditure has been incurred for prohibition during the year 1973-74. Is it due to the fact that Government has discarded the prohibition policy?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is only for a part of the year, because the question of the hon. Member related to the period upto January 1974. The grants are given towards the end of the financial year.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: From a close examination of the allocation of funds meant for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is seen that the money that has been set apart from the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the supply of drinking water and so on, is being diverted to the stronger or enlightened sections. What is the machinery you have in your Ministry to see that the money that is set apart for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being properly spent for their development?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This question should be addressed to the Home Ministry.

Demand and Supply of Foodgrains to States

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*325A. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of foodgrains from Central stock by each State, month-wise, from January, 1973 to January, 1974; and

(b) the total allocation and actual supply of foodgrains from Central stock to each State, month-wise from January, 1973 to January, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6450/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Although in the latest *Economic Survey* they have talked about the reversal of the unsatisfactory trend in 1973-74, yet, in reply to a question which they had replied only the other day, a few days ago, they stated that while the quantity demanded was 17,259 tonnes, the quantity supplied was 9,410 tonnes. In view of that, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us why, when the demand is 17,259 tonnes, the supply is as meagre as 9,410 tonnes, although in the *Economic Survey* you talk of the trend being reversed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that it has not been possible to meet the total demands of the State Governments because, as the statement itself indicates, while the total demand of the State Governments is about 18 million, we could supply only 10 to 11 million tonnes. Naturally, the supply of foodgrains to the State Governments is on the basis of certain criteria, certain yardsticks. These yardsticks are the reports of the stock position, assessment of demand recieved from the State Governments, seasonal conditions, assessment of crop, availability of stocks in the States and the prevailing market conditions. The other criteria are the existing level of distribution and actual off take. These criteria are taken into account.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that supply is barely 50 per cent of the demand? Is it because of low procurement? Why is it that the procurement is hardly 50 per cent?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Is the hon. Member making reference to any particular State?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am stating the overall position.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally, the State Governments put up their demand on the basis of their assessment. We make allotment, depending upon our stock position, our assessment of their production prospect, their local availability, consumption pattern, supply through fair price shops and a number of other criteria which I have mentioned earlier.

There is some gap between demand and our allotment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The demand and supply picture is very much related to the procurement position where they have miserably failed. What is the reason for that? He has not replied that.

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will formulate a national food budget. In view of the fact that there are States which produce cash crops and earn a lot of foreign exchange, whether they will formulate a national food budget so that they get a fair substitute in the shape of foodstuffs when they are earning foreign exchange for the country. Secondly, I am very sorry to say that they are playing politics with food. In the case of U.P., for the month of October, when the demand was 114,000 tonnes, the supply was 27,000 tonnes; next month, when the demand was 80,000 tonnes, the supply was 22,000 tonnes. The moment the elections came near, as against the demand of 114,000 tonnes, the supply went up to 50,000 tonnes. In January, when the elections came nearer, the demand was 114,000 tonnes, the actual supply was still more. How is it that in the case of U.P., when the elections came nearer, the whole picture changed? Why is it that in the case of U.P., for two months prior to elections, the supply picture entirely changed while in the case of other States, it did not change at all, rather it deteriorated? In view of this, I want to know whether they will formulate a national food budget.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member has made a number of observations. As far as the national food budget is concerned, this issue was examined first by the Foodgrains Policy Enquiry Committee under Mr. Venkatappiah. Some other economics were also there. They recommended this proposition to the State Governments. The Government examined it in depth and, ultimately, it was found that it was very difficult to implement it and it was not found to be a very feasible proposition.

Then, the hon. Member asked whether we are going to make supplies to States which are growing cash crops. The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House will indicate that the largest chunk of our

supplies are to West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala—it is a different matter whether they are adequate or not—which are growing cash crops They are receiving the largest chunk of supplies from the Central pool. Our policy will be to help those States which the hon. Member referred to.

I take objection to the statement made by the hon. Member that food allotment is on the basis of politics I totally deny it. In fact, if he scrutinises the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House—nothing has been concealed from the House—he will find that there is a shortfall everywhere, including U.P., as compared to demand and supply. Even in the months of February, March or January, you will find that U.P. has been asking for 80,000 tonnes, 114,000 tonnes and 114,000 tonnes respectively and our supplies have been to the tune of 25,000 tonnes to 50,900 tonnes. There is a gap between demand and supply even in regard to U.P.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to this statement, in September the demand was 114,000 tonnes and the allotment was 25,000 tonnes and supply was 27,200 tonnes. The position was the same in October and also in November. But in December the demand was 114,000 tonnes and the supply shot up by hundred per cent; it became 50,000 tonnes. In January also the demand was 114,000 tonnes and the supply was again something like 50,000 tonnes. Why was the supply in December and January double of what was made in the months of September, October and November? Is it because December and January were nearer elections? The hon Minister is misleading the House; he is constantly mixing politics with food.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was also mixed up with elections. You asked the question and he has replied to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the figures, Sir. Two months before the elections, these gentlemen rushed more food to U.P. We do not mind that. But what about the other States? (*Interruptions*)

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्ति और मांग के आंकड़ों से यह साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि दोनो मे बड़ा अन्तर है । इस से यह भी जाहिर होता है कि अकेले बिहार में जहां पूर्व में 90 हजार टन और 110 हजार टन की आपूर्ति थी, वहां 20 से 30 हजार टन तक की आपूर्ति हुई है, जिस से वहां की खाद्य स्थिति बदतर हो गयी है और सरकार के लिये समस्या का समाधान करना कठिन हो रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध मे मंत्री महोदय का क्या कथन है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Recently the Chief Minister of Bihar was talking to myself and also to my senior colleague. Our effort is try to meet, to the maximum possible extent, the reasonable demand of the State Government.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था उसका जवाब नहीं मिला है । पूर्व में 90 हजार से 110 हजार टन गेहूं की आपूर्ति हुई है, अब 20 से 30 हजार टन की आपूर्ति क्यों हुई और इस से जो स्थिति बदतर हो गई है, उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की होगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that the State Governments also have to make efforts to procure, because it is really with the joint efforts of the States and the Central Government that we can try to solve the food problem, that we can try to meet the difficult situation in different parts of the country. Our allotments will naturally depend on procurement. I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate that.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: I appreciate the hon. Minister's statement that the States where cash crops are grown are given certain facilities, for example, West Bengal and Maharashtra. But if he sees his own statement laid on the Table of the House, he will find that no such special consideration has ever been shown in regard to the allotment of food to West Bengal and also Maharashtra. I would ask him whether he would have special consideration to the extent that these States are giving the largest foreign exchange to the coffers of the Government of India. Secondly, I would like to know from him whether the Tea Garden Owners' Association have asked for a separate allotment as these tea garden owners are required to distribute food at subsidised rates to their own employees. Unless this is done, the administration in the tea gardens will deteriorate and the tea production will go down.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I said earlier, perhaps our allotments may not satisfy the State Governments. I have mentioned the figures in the statement. We distributed last year about 10 to 11 million tonnes in the country out of which almost four million tonnes were given to West Bengal and Maharashtra. So, anybody can judge from this whether these were just allotments or not. As far as tea gardens are concerned, of course, it is true that in the good old days when there was free movement of foodgrains, the tea gardens used to take care of themselves. But now the responsibility has come to the State Government. Naturally, the State Governments are, therefore, expected to make allotment out of the central allotment to the tea gardens. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has brought these difficulties to our notice and we will see whatever possible can be done.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement the hon. Minister has said that Kerala has asked for 131,000 to 135,000 tonnes and the allotment in December and January was 73,000 tonnes and 80,000 tonnes which is over half of what they asked for. Now, in view of the statement made that there may be certain new methods adopted for the supply of food as was stated by the Central Government that a Southern Food Zone will be created, is it a fact that the Kerala Government had approached the Centre that they should continue to take the responsibility of supplying a certain quantity of rice even if a Southern Zone was set up? What is the reaction of the Government about that request of the State Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Whether there should be a Southern Zone for rice is a matter for consideration. A suggestion has been thrown up for the consideration of the Southern States. If there is a concurrence, possibly, the Central Government will have no objection to that. But the impression of the hon. Member that if there is a Southern Rice Zone, we would like to do away with the public distribution system is not correct. We would very much like that as far as the Kerala public distribution system is concerned which is very important and which has a long tradition, we would, therefore, not like to suggest to the Kerala Government to do away with the public distribution system. We would like to help the Kerala Government to carry out that responsibility.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not eliminate all zones?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: With regard to the statement I would like to have some clarifications from the hon. Minister. For instance, in case of Bihar, in April the demand was 150,000 tonnes and in May it suddenly came down to 70,000 tonnes and in June it again goes up to 150,000 tonnes. So far as the supply is concerned, in April as against the demand of 150,000 tonnes the supplies were only 24.6 (thousand tonnes) and then in May it rose to 46.2 (thousand

tonnes) and in June it comes to 56.4 (thousand tonnes). May I know, therefore, how do the Government explain the sudden fluctuation of demand and supply in between three months to the effect that it came down from 150,000 to 70,000 tonnes and again rose to 150,000 tonnes and the supply was 46.2 (thousand tonnes) when the demand was for 70,000 and only 24.6 (thousand tonnes) when the demand was for 150,000.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was the expected procurement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Of course, procurement is very important. Apart from that, I would like the hon. Members to appreciate and I would also like to submit in all humility for the consideration of the House, that ultimately the Centre's allocations depend on the stock position which in turn depend upon procurement and these allotments naturally depend on the stock position. In the earlier stages, the allotments were made liberally and in fact there was a time that for two years we supplied to the State Governments almost according to their demands and there was no question of allotment at all. Later on, when the question came up—judicious allotment within the stocks, naturally we have to take judicious decisions, taking into consideration the requirements of the various States.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In April it was 150,000 tonnes and in May it was 70,000 tonnes. What is the rationality behind it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Bihar is concerned, the difficulty obviously was that in July there was a failure of rainfall. Rains were received in Bihar late and naturally, the State Government thought that there was some fear in the minds of the public and all of a sudden the State Government came out with a large demand.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अन्य प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में अधिक अन्न की सप्लाई की गई है। हो सकता है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त है इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक अनाज दिया गया हो। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद मध्य प्रदेश हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा प्रान्त है, जो उसको अलाटमेंट किया गया और उसके बाद सप्लाई की गई उस को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि जुलाई में डिमांड थी 38.0 और अलाटमेंट हुआ 20.0,। लेकिन सप्लाई हुआ है 5.01। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है कि जुलाई 1973 में जिस वक्त हड़ताल चल रही थी, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के साधन अवरूद्ध थे तब मध्य प्रदेश से निवेदन किया था कि आप 40 हजार टन जो सप्लाई किया हुआ अनाज है वह गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र भेज दीजिए हम बाद में आने वाले महीनों में आप को दे देंगे, जो कि अभी तक आप ने नहीं दिया। तो मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने मध्य प्रदेश के कोटे का 40 हजार टन अनाज महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को जुलाई, 1973 में भेजा था क्या उस की इस वक्त देने के लिये तैयार हैं ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry he is again referring to U.P. As the hon. Member himself knows, in U.P. the population is 10 crores. UP is a wheat-consuming State. December, January, February are lean months for the supply of wheat. Whatever supplies of wheat are being given to UP are out of their own procurement. About Madhya Pradesh, certain dislocation was caused; that was beyond our control. Certain allocation was made but supply could not be made. But actually supplies were to be made from the procurement in MP itself.

It is one of the very surplus States in the Country. It is not only the responsibility of the State to feed itself but also some of the neighbouring States. I request the hon. Member to give us his cooperation so far as procurement is concerned so that we can solve the problem not only of Madhya Pradesh but also UP and other States.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं एक क्लेरिफ़िकेशन चाहता हूं। मैंने जानना चाहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश का जुलाई, 1973 में जो 40 हजार टन गेहूं इस शर्त पर लिया था कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में अकाल की सी स्थिति है आप अपना अनाज भेज दीजिये आने वाले महीनों में वापस कर देंगे, इस के सम्बन्ध में आप का क्या कहना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I don't know what exactly he is referring to. He said about arrangement made for wheat supply. There was some more rice with Madhya Pradesh Government and there was some agreement with Rajasthan for wheat supply. That was an adjustment between State Governments and no misunderstanding is there between State Government and ourselves.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: HP is a deficit State from the point of view of foodgrains. For this period the demand was 121.5 metric tonnes and the allocation was 81 metric tonnes and out of this 47 metric tonnes were actually given. In view of the fact that this is a wheat deficit region may I know whether Centre would be more sympathetic to HP especially when the fertile wheat growing valleys of HP have been submerged in the construction of the dams for supplying water to States like Rajasthan? I want to ask another specific question. Punjab Govt. agreed to supply one tonne of wheat to employees of the State working in Punjab but it is the Central Government which refused to allow this arrangement. May I know why injustice is meted out to Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can assure him that we are sympathetic to H. P. The per head consumption figures are there and as far as specific States are concerned in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, the per head consumption there is one of the highest in the country. I may assure the hon. Member that the Central Government is trying its level best to help these States. If any specific problem is brought to our notice by the hon. Member that can be looked into.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that food supplies made from Punjab wheat stocks to West Bengal contain a large amount of stone chips and sand.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not about the quality but about the quantity. Don't connect it in any way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister why the demand and supply from January to December for Orissa and U. P. are five to ten times more? Can you explain the reasons for this big jump between demand and supply?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha he puts the same question. You had not come at that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was here. This is a big jump.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you care to listen to me?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the case of Orissa and U. P. in the months of December-January why should there be a big jump?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you care to listen to me or you would go on yourself? You had not come to the House at that time. The same question was put by Shri Bosu.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was here. I did not put the same question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As you have rightly pointed out, some of these questions have been replied to. As far as Orissa is concerned, in earlier months, supplies were 14,000, 7,000, 12 000 and 17,000 tonnes. But during the pre-election months the supplies were only 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes. The earlier monthly supplies have been between 12,000 to 14,000 tonnes while in December and January the supplies were from 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes You will please read the figures. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The total demand was for 270 thousand tonnes; the supply to Orissa in January was 8.6 tonnes (in thousand). What is the reason for this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: My only submission is this. The election results should be gracefully accepted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are not concerned with the election results. I would like to appreciate the statement of the Minister that food has nothing to do with politics. He has mentioned about the November figure. I mentioned about December and January figures. I want to know the reason for this big jump in these months from five to ten times both in regard to the demand and also in regard to supply in one month. I want to know the reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has given the figures for November and December. I want to draw his attention to my pointed question to this big jump in regard to the demand and supply between December and January for Orissa and U. P. It ranges from five to 12 times—too big jump.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have replied earlier that December, January and February are the lean months for the wheat, taking the country as a whole There are some marginal adjustments made in regard to some of these states. *(Interruptions)* We have supplied about 1,40,000 tonnes of wheat to West Bengal And for Orissa, if it is 6,000 to 10,000 tonnes what does it matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have done only three questions in forty-five minutes. Out of 20 questions on the agenda we have been able to do only three questions.

Ships from Spain

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*326A SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have negotiated purchase of ships from Spain;

(b) whether India and Spain have reached an agreement for more ships being built in Spanish shipyards for the Indian merchant fleet; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government does not generally purchase ships. Three shipping companies have placed orders for six ships in Spain.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I have been standing many times but you did not allow me to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER Your Party had a chance. I have already called the next question and the Minister has already replied. Normally, I try to accommodate all the groups but every Member who stands is not bound to catch my eye.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If you want to encourage I keep on standing. If the Chair wants it I keep on standing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know in future, should the Chair be held to ransom because one Member says "because you did not give me a chance I will keep on howling." I am not bound to accommodate everybody.

It is very difficult if Members behave like this. After all, there are 525 Members and I cannot please all of them; sometimes, there are 50 Members standing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not yet 525; so far it is only 520.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am not insisting of myself. Since certain hon. Members have raised a point, I want them to know this. Henceforward, none will be allowed to ask a supplementary question only because he keeps standing for five or ten minutes. Secondly, none will be allowed to ask a supplementary question once another question has been called, on the previous question. If you clarify this, I shall sit down.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : आप इनको एलाउ करेंगे तो बैरवा जी को भी आपको एलाउ करना पड़ेगा । वह भी राजस्थान से आते हैं । आप रूलिंग दें । यह तरीका नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the next question, and the hon. Minister had started replying to it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You may give your decision on the point and the whole House should accept it, namely that none will be given a change merely because he keeps standing for five minutes or ten minutes, because there are some Members who keep on standing always, and secondly none will be allowed to ask supplementary questions on a previous question after the next question has been called.

MR. SPEAKER: Merely by keeping on standing, a Member is not entitled to get a chance. This is what I would like to tell him.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: But this is what you are doing.

MR. SPEAKER: He is dictating to me what I should do?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know it. I am submitting to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Speaker's ruling is that he will do what he likes from time to time. Now, let the hon. Member sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: When my hon. friend becomes the Speaker he may give that ruling. This is an important matter, and so, I would like you to give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Bhogendra Jha to kindly sit down now?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Henceforward, after a new question has been called, no one will be allowed to ask a supplementary question on the previous question. Let this be made clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nonsense.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has been allowed to do so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It has happened several times. That is why I want to know. You may decide upon any criteria and you may act upon them, and I have no objection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No hard and fast rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Up to this time, let me know whether any Member has been called to ask a supplementary question on the previous question after the next question has been called.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It has happened several times.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall stand corrected if he could give me a single instance where such a thing has happened.

Of course, if a Member says that the hon. Minister has not replied to the last part of his question, so in that case, sometimes, I request the other Member who is to put the next question to wait a little bit.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: At least in future it should not happen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I must strongly protest against this. The time for my question is being taken away.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell Shri Bhogendra Jha that he is a good friend of mine and I know that he is very genuine. In this case I had accommodated Shri Chandrappan and then I passed on to the next Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let the hon. Minister give his answer to Q. No. 326.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The answer to Q. No. 326 is as follows:

(a) Government does not generally purchase ships. Three shipping companies have placed orders for six ships in Spain;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would draw the attention of the Minister to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of Feb. 22 which says:

> "Prince Don Juan Carlos of Spain today held discussions with Shipping and Transport Deputy Minister Pranab Mukherjee on the prospects of more ships being built in Spanish shipyards for the Indian Merchant fleet scheduled to grow to 8.6 million GRT by March 1979.
>
> India ordered six ships at Spanish shipyards. Fixe of them will be delivered next year while the sixth will be available early in 1976".

This was the agreement or discussion with the Minister—will he clarify whether this is correct?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already replied in the first part of the Answer that three shipping companies have placed orders for six ships with Spanish shipyards. In fact, on 22nd February I had a meeting with the Prince of Spain when he came here. I called on him and discussd our problems with him. The first point is that Spanish shipyards have fixed a ceiling limit so far as India is concerned. It is 11 million US dollars. Secondly, they have not accepted the guarantee given by SDFC as a guarantee. These two points were clarified to him. We explained our position. The Foreign Minister of Spain was also present at the meeting. They said that they would look into the matter. But as for any formal agreement, no such agreement has been arrived at between the two countries. Only there is a general trade and commercial

agreement with the Spanish Government and as part of that agreement we purcahse some ships from them. Our shipping companies are having direct negotiations with Spanish shipyards. They have already placed some orders. In fact, two ships have already been purchased from Spain by the Ratnakar Shipping Company and two more are under order. The Mogul Line have ordered three ships. There is a bulk carrier ship on order by the Damodar Bulk Carrier. This is the total of six.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is the report which has appeared in the press that we have entered into this agreement with Spain because some of the East European countries want to back out of fixed price delivery contracts to supply ships to India and have demanded a price increase totalling more than 13 million dollars true?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: When we enter into agreements for purchase of ships from foreign shipyards, sometimes in the agreement there is a price escalation clause. With certain other countries this clause was not there. As a result of that, some of the East European countries with which our shipping companies have placed orders have asked whether due to escalation in the cost of raw materials and so on we could consider their demand for an increase in price for delivering the ships. These things are under negotiation.

मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य पशु शरण स्थलों के विकास का प्रस्ताव

328. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में वन्य पशु शरण स्थलों का विकास करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हां। भारत सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कन्हा और बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्कों कुनू में जंगली भैंसों के लिये शरणस्थल और फुनू घाटी में बाघों के लिये शरणस्थल स्थापित करने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कन्हा बाघ शरणस्थल के लिये 40.605 लाख रुपये और बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्क के लिये 7.66 लाख रुपये के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनाओं की स्वीकृति दे दी है। कुनू में बाघ परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बाघों के लिये सुरक्षित स्थान न रखने का निर्णय लिया गया था और कुनू शरणस्थल के लिये विस्तृत योजना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी हुई है। अभी यह प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर के (क) भाग में बताया है कि कुनू घाटी में बाघों के लिये शरणस्थल स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं लेकिन कर भार ने उसको शरणस्थल मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है। लेकिन प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में कर भार यह भी कह रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कुनू घाटी में बाघों के लिए शरणस्थल के संरक्षण हेतु प्रस्ताव मांगे गए हैं। पहले तो मंत्री महोदय इस का क्लैरिफिकेशन करें।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुनू घाटी में बाघों के शरणस्थल के निर्माण हेतु जो प्रस्ताव भेजा है, उस की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है। मध्य प्रदेश हमारे देश में एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिस में सफेद शेर पाये जाते हैं। मैं यह

जानना चाहती हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो सफेद शेर पाये जाते हैं, क्या सरकार उन के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने जा रही है और क्या उस के लिए धन देने का प्रस्ताव है।

श्री डी० पी० मौर्य : श्रीमन्, भारत सरकार की नीति है कि एक प्रदेश में बाघों के लिए एक ही संरक्षित केन्द्र रखा जाये। मैंने अभी अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कन्हा बाघ शरणस्थल की योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। जहां तक कुलू शरणस्थल का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा था कि उस को 7.43 लाख रुपये दिये जायें, लेकिन उस का कोई ब्लूप्रिन्ट या विस्तृत योजना तैयार नहीं है। हम ने इस के सम्बन्ध में जुलाई में विस्तार में योजना मांगी थी। जब वह आ जायेगी, तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैंने सफेद शेरों के बारे में भी पूछा है।

श्री डी०पी० मौर्य : जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, चीतों के लिए जो कन्हा में स्थान सुरक्षित रखा गया है उस में माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सफेद शेरों के बारे में पूछा है, चीतों के बारे में नहीं।

श्री डी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने उत्तर में बहुत साफ हूं। कन्हा में चीतों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखा गया है। शेरों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव आया है, उस पर भी विचार करेंगे। हम देखेंगे कि क्या किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सफेद शेरों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं और आप चीतों के बारे में बता रहे हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सफेद शेर रीवा में हैं।

श्री डी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने साफ तौर से कहा है कि कन्हा में चीतों के लिए सुरक्षित स्थान रखा गया है। उस योजना के लिए 40.605 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने सफेद शेरों के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया है, हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। मूल प्रश्न में कहीं सफेद शेरों का जिक्र नहीं है। सरकार देखेगी कि इस बारे में क्या किया जा सकता है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Death of a student of Government Co-Educational Higher Secondary School, President's Estate, New Delhi

S. Q. 2. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mohammed Shabi, 16 years old student of the Government Co-educational Higher Secondary School in the President's Estate, New Delhi, under punishment from a teacher for breaking a queue died on 1st March, 1974, under suspicious circumstances;

(b) whether it has been alleged that the authorities and the police have been making it a hush-hush affair;

(c) whether Government have investigated into this incident; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Mohammed Shabi, a student of Government Co-educational Higher Secondary School, President's Estate, New Delhi died on 1st March, 1974. According to the enquiries made by the Education Department, Delhi Administration and the detailed investigations conducted by the Delhi Police, the boy died as a result of cardio respiratory failure consequent upon an attack of epileptic fit, which he got during the recess period in the school. It is not a fact, as alleged in some Press reports, that the boy died under punishment from a teacher for breaking the queue. There was no queue either during the recess period or in the preceding period in which the boy had been made to stand. He was not given any punishment by the teacher in the recess period or the preceding period. Enquiries made by the Education Department, Delhi Administration also disproved the allegation that the boy was administered punishment by any teacher of the school prior to his death. The father of the boy has also given a written statement to the Police to the effect that the deceased boy had been suffering for sometime from epilepsy and the death was due to an attack of fit. The Police have also come to the conclusion that no foul play was suspected in the death of the body.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this thing is causing concern in the minds of many of us, for a few reasons. One is, the child was the last son of low paid employee, secondly, he comes from a minority community and thirdly, this has happened in the President's Estate school. In that context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there were complaints of epilepsy with regard to the boy and whether there is any documentary evidence. Secondly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the boy was suffering from severe mal-nutrition and at the same time, at the time of his death, he vomitted blood and why is it that a post mortem was not done when the circumstances were really intriguing.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, things will be evident to the hon. Member and this august House from statement from the guardian himself. He states:

"मेरे लड़के मुहम्मद शबी का स्कूल राष्ट्रपति भवन, माध्यमिक विद्यालय में ग्राज दिनांक 1-3-1974 को दिन के 1 बजे देहान्त हो गया है। मेरा लड़का 6-7 साल से बीमार था ग्रौर उस को महीने दो महीने में दौरा पड़ता रहता था। स्कूल में ग्राज उस को दौरा पड़ा ग्रौर उस का देहान्त हो गया।

मैं इस मौत पर किसी पर भी शक नहीं करता।"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not mentioned whether there is anything anywhere in black and white that the boy was suffering from the illness that you have referred to. You have very carefully evaded that. I shall be greateful if you give a reply. We do not want to make a mountain out of mole hill, but, we mountain out of mole hill, but, we want to know what is happening.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I do not know whether there can be any better document then the guardian's statement.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: My second question is this. The newspaper report under reference states: 'Most of the parents interviewed by the reporter complained that the incident was not an isolated one because the beating of the student by the teacher is a usual affair in the school'. So, I would like to have a

clear, categorical and correct reply whether there had been complaints against the particular teacher about beating from any parent during any period of time.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I put this specific question myself to the Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration and after enquiry, they told me that no complaint had been made to the Principal of the School about beating of students by any teacher and I was also told that this school, in general, enjoys a very good-reputation in the neighbourhood.

SHRI MOHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: I would like to know whether it is not customary to make routine postmortem examination when deaths occur under circumstances narrated by the hon. Member?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The parents and the guardian insisted that since there was no sign of injury on the body, the body should be handed over to them and under these circumstances the body was handed over.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Does it not stand to reason—or does the Government think otherwise—that when an incident of this sort takes place and a boy suddenly falls dead, one should not reply upon what the parents desire, for good or bad reason, but make sure that all the rules and conventions regarding finding out the cause of death are properly observed, and if so, how was it that a post mortem examination was not conducted by the authorities concerned?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: First of all, I would like to submit that so far as the action by the police is concerned, I am only going by the information that the police have given me and if there are any other points, I can certainly make additional enquiries from my colleague, the Home Minister. I have here a copy of the report of the police. They made enquiries from the people who are supposed to know about this incident and who are living in the neighbourhood. They made enquiries from children; they asked children to give their impression about the whole thing, anonymously. They collected such information from a large number....

MR. SPEAKER: His question was very specific. Is there some rule that there should be a *post mortem* in such cases, whatever be the stand of some people?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As far as I am able to follow the procedure, if the police are satisfied that no foul play is suspected, then they can waive the post mortem.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Storage Facilities for Wheat received From U.S.S.R.

*323A. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government could not arrange proper godown facilities to store the wheat sent to India by U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether some quantity of the wheat sent by U.S.S.R. which was handled by Alleppey Port in Kerala was kept exposed in beach and some of it was stolen;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) the action taken against those who are responsible for this mishandling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

(a) Adequate storage facilities are available for storing wheat received from U.S.S.R.

(b) During clearing operations the stocks remained under adequate cover and protection. There was no theft from Alleppey Port.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Planting of Late Maturing Variety of Wheat in Northern Part of the Country

*324A. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of I.C.A.R. has suggested that late maturing variety of wheat should be planted in the North to take advantage of long growing season; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Director General of I.C.A.R. while addressing scientists who had assembled at a Seminar on "the Role of Wheat in the Progress of Mankind," held at New Delhi on 19-2-1974, stated as follows:—

"According to present recommendations, middle of November appears to be the optimum time for sowing high yielding wheat varieties in the northern parts of the country. Our present day high yielding varieties mature in 135—145 days even under those environmental conditions where maturity is not hastened by hot dry weather. When planted in later part of December they utilize not more than 100 days. Further South and East of the main wheat belt, the life cycle of the present day varieties is completed in about 100 days or earlier.

The following two main climatic factors limit wheat yields in India:

(i) High temperature during September-October prevents early sownig and hence the exploitation of otherwise ideal growing season during the immediate post-monsoon period. The present day high-yielding varieties, if planted early in the season (when maximum air temperature is above 30 degree C), suffer poor emergence, seeding mortality and enter into reproductive phase quickly without good vegetative growth. This results in poor stand, reduced tillering smaller earheads, and early maturity leading to low yields.

(ii) High temperature and atmospheric drought during March-April force the crop to mature and limit the crop season. If the hot weather sets in before the grain filling is completed, severe reduction in yield occurs due to shrivelling of grain.

A large area is available for wheat sowing in October, when soil moisture condition is better for wheat sowing. If early sowings are made possible by breeding varieties which will tolerate initial high temperature and by evolving suitable production technology, the wheat yields can be considerably increased."

There is a definite need to develop varities suitable for planting at different stages in the season since all the fields are not vacated from the *kharif* crop early in the season. A wheat variety suitable for late planting should not only be of short duration and early in maturity but must also possess the ability of achieving rapid germination and rapid seedling growth under low temperature conditions. If tolerance to high temperature and atmospheric drought during grain filling stage could also be incorporated, the average duration of the crop will increase and this will improve the production potential of late planted crop. There is also need and scope for developing agronomic practices making plants less vulnerable to high temperature late in the season."

In order to ensure that farmers in north-western India sow varieties like Kalyan Sona on time, all States were advised to recommend to their cultivators practices involving timely sowing of wheat. Research work on the lines indicated by the Director General is also in progress under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project of ICAR.

विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यपद्धति में परिवर्तन

*327A. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विश्व-भारती विश्वविद्यालय की वर्तमान कार्य-पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग). विश्व भारती का विकास किस ढंग से किया जाए यह निश्चित करने तथा विश्व भारती अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों की सिफारिश करने हेतु सरकार ने कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश श्री न्यायमूर्ति एस० ए० मसूद की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

*329A. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is incurring losses during the past years;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason is attributable to the loss in running of river services due to increased operational cost of old fleet on account of heavy fleet repairs as also dearth of traffic from Calcutta to Assam and from Bangladesh to Calcutta.

(c) Steps for rehabilitation of the fleet strength of the Corporation as also for securing more traffic are being taken

बिहार के गया, हजारीबाग तथा कोडरमा में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों का कम पाया जाना

*330A. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत छः महीनों में बिहार के गया, हजारीबाग और कोडरमा मे भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामो मे खाद्यान्नो की वास्तविक मात्रा उस मात्रा से काफी कम पायी गयी, जो वहां होनी चाहिए थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में किसी को दोषी पाया गया है , और

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचित किया गया है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गया डिपो में हाल ही में बोरियों की बाह्य तरफ से गिनती कराने पर कोई कमी नहीं पायी गयी थी। जहां तक कोडरमा डिपो का सम्बन्ध है, फरवरी, 1974 के पहले सप्ताह में प्राप्ति और निर्गमों के बारे में जांच की गई थी। 11–10–1973 से प्राप्त

थोकाओं और पहली फरवरी, 1974 तक पूर्णतया जारी न किए गए आवाशों के बारे में यह पाया गया था कि 37,887 बोरियों में (वजन 35,025 क्विंटल) कुल 2,663 क्विंटल की कमी थी। डिपो के एक कर्मचारी को मुअत्तिल किया जा रहा है और इस मामले में विभागीय जांच की जा रही है। हजारीबाग में भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कोई गोदाम नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): The first stage development of Ratnagiri approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fourth Plan has been completed. The proposed provision in the Fifth Plan for Centrally sponsored minor ports schemes is limited only to spill over schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes. Further development of Ratnagiri will have to be provided for by the State Government as part of the State Plan.

बिलासपुर-डाल्टनगंज सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना

*331A. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे विलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) से बिहार मे डाल्टनगंज तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त सड़क पर कितने ऐसे स्थान है जहा पुलिया और खांचो (रबटस) का निर्माण होना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Completion of All-Weather Port at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

*332A. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the completion of the all-weather port at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra is expected before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

उचित मूल्य की दुकानों में चीनी की घटिया किस्म के लिये अच्छी किस्म के मूल्य वसूल किया जाना

*333A. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उचित मूल्य की दुकानो द्वारा घटिया किस्म की ही चीनी बेची जाती है लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं से अच्छी किस्म की चीनी के दाम वसूल किये जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस बारे मे उन दुकानदारो के विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर चीनी की वितरण मशीनरी को सशक्त बनाने और उसमें सुधार लाने, राशन उचित मूल्य के दुकानदारो द्वारा कदाचार करने की गुंजाइश न रहने देने के लिए उचित मूल्य की दुकानों आदि द्वारा खुली बिक्री की चीनी की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने की सलाह दी गई है। स्थानीय वितरण सम्बन्धी प्रबन्धों के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं।

Soil Erosion

*334A. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil erosion in our country has become a menacing problem;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent study made by the Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training, Centre, Dehra Dun;

(c) the import suggestions they made to face this menace; and

(d) the steps taken to fight soil erosion more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) It has been recognised that the soil erosion in the country is widespread. It is estimated that 135 million hectares of land suffer from soil erosion problems.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Dehra Dun Centre of Soil and Water Conservation has recently made studies on the control and stabilisation of land slides through mechanical and biological measures. Central and State Govenments will utilise these results in implementation of soil and water conservation programme in the Fifth Plan specially in the hill areas.

(d) Countrywide programme of soil and water conservation was started in organised and scientific manner in the First Plan period by creation of a Central Soil Conservation Board and setting up of 10 Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres. The soil conservation programme in the country is executed by the State Governments both in respect of Central and State Sector Schemes. These mainly consist of soil and water conservation on agricultural and forest lands, and protection of the catchments of major river valley projects, reclamation and stabilisation of ravines and reclamation and development of saline, alkali and waterlogged lands and other waterlands. An area of about 17 million hectares of land would have been treated out of a total problem area of 135 million hectares with a total investment of Rs. 346.97 crores by the end of Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the programme is to be intensified and it is proposed to treat an additional area of about 8 million hectares for which a provision of about Rs. 292.53 crores has been made in the Draft Plan.

Request from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu to have full control over F.C.I.

*335A. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report wherein it is stated that Rajasthan Chief Minister sought full State control over F.C.I.;

(b) if so, how far this is correct and what is the reason;

(c) whether the permission has been given; and

(d) whether other States like Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have also asked similar permisison?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Government have seen the Press report. However, no request has been received from the Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat or Tamil Nadu for taking over the functions of the Food Corporation of India in the State.

Reconstruction of Education System

*336A. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft plan to reconstruct the eduaction system in the country has been prepared and approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, if so, when it was approved by the Advisory Board;

(b) the stage at which the proposal is pending consideration and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(c) what efforts are being made to see that the plan is approved by Government for implementation from the commencement of the academic year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The proposals put forward by the Central Advisory Board of Education for the reconstruction of educational system in the Fifth Plan period, formulated in September 1972, were submitted to the Planning Commission and the State Governments. In the light of discussions and the indications given in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council, the proposals were revised and approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in June, 1973. Although the Planning Commission broadly accepted the revised proposals approved by the Standing Committee, the tribal allocation proposed for the Education Sector in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan was reduced to Rs. 1726 crores excluding Nutrition. The Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised. However, many of the programmes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1974-75 and these have been included in the Annual Plan for the year.

काली तुलसी के पौधे लगाने के लिये भूमि का सर्वेक्षण

*337A. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि काली तुलसी के पौधों के डंठलों और पत्तियों का प्रयोग तेल, मिठाइयों, खाद्य पदार्थों तथा दांतों की क्रीम को सुगंधित करने के लिये किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी उपज बढ़ाने हेतु उपयुक्त भूमि तलाश करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) काली तुलसी का तेल औषधि और सुगंध की दृष्टि से औद्योगिक उपयोग मे आता है । यूरोपी तुलसी का तेल मिठाइयों, पकवानों, टमाटर की चटनी, मसालेदार मांस, सासेज इत्यादि में सुगंध के लिए डाला जाता है । दांतों की क्रीम और मौखिक वस्तुओं में तथा कुछ इत्रों में भी इसका उपयोग किया जाता है । इसमें कुछ औषधि गुण पाए गए हैं । यूरोपी तुलसी की तुलना में भारतीय तुलसी में गंध इतनी बढ़िया नहीं होती और यही कारण हैं कि इसका उतने पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) भारतीय तुलसी को उगाने के उपयुक्त भूमि की खोज के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया । वैसे यह पौधा देश के अधिकतर भागों में उग सकता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Amount spent on Production of University level Literature in Regional Languages

*338A. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on production of University level literature in regional languages by States out of rupees one crore sanctioned by Government during the Fourth Plan and the total number of books produced;

(b) the amount which will be available for this project during the year 1974-75 and during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the concerned institutions to meet their obligations already contracted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Central Government launched, in 1968, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of produtcion of university level books in Hindi and regional languages in pursuance of the Resolution on National Policy of Eduaction, 1968. which enjoined upon the Government to take urgent steps to adopt the regional languages as media of education at the university stage. The scheme was intended merely to start off the production of books by the States, and for this purpose the Central Government made available to each of the 15 participating States, funds upto Rs. one crore which could be utilised till the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Once a minimum number of univeristy level books in regional languages necessary for university studies had become available and the regional languages were actually adopted as media of education at the university stage, as has already happened in some States, it was expected that the efforts of the State Governments themselves aided by the increasing interest by the book trade in their publication, would be able to meet the future requirement of such books.

Although the scheme was originally mooted with a proposed provision of Rs. 18 crores, the actual Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 12 crores for the scheme was made on the assumption that the actual utilisation of funds by the State Governments would not exceed this amount. This assumption has been borne out by facts. According to the information received from the participating States, the total expenditure incurred by them under the scheme till the end of last financial year (1972-73) amounted to only Rs. 373.23 lakhs. The total expenditure by these States upto the end of the Fourth Plan is not expected to exceed Rs. 6 crore.

The scheme was not visualised as one which would continue beyond the Fourth Five-Year Plan. However, since good progress has been made by the States which had altogether produced 2189 books till 31.10.1973. a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for grants to these States so that central assistance may be continued durnig the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A budget provision amounting to Rs. 48 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1974-75, for grants to the States under the scheme.

The Central Government will make necessary funds available to the participating States for meeting obligations already contracted by them. It may be mentioned that the scheme already provides that proceeds from the sale of books produced under it may be ploughed back into the scheme and revolving funds thus created. Grants amounting to Rs. 580.32 lakhs have already been released to the participating States so far, which together with the amount of about Rs. 129

lakhs reported to have been realised by them as proceeds of sale of the books produced under the scheme, are expected to meet their present requirements of funds.

शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का सुझाव

*339A. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने शिक्षा प्रणाली में कुछ परिवर्तन करने के सुझाव दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में हुई प्रगति क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा शुरु किये गए प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). आयोग ने, वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्यक्रम शुरु किये हैं:—

(1) आयोग ने, स्वायत्त कालेजों की महायत्ता की पद्धति, मार्गदर्शन और मानदण्ड के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालयों को हाल ही मे एक नोट भेजा है । स्वायत्त कालेज को अपने अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने, परीक्षाओं के आयोजन और मूल्यांकन की अपनी प्रणालियां तय करने, दाखिले के अपने सिद्धान्त तय करने, अध्यापकों को चुनने को अपनी क्रियाविधि निर्धारित करने आदि की स्वतंत्रता होगी । इससे वांछित शैक्षिक विचारों का परीक्षण करने तथा पाठ्यक्रमों और शिक्षण की रूपरेखा को व्यापक बनाने की प्रक्रिया को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, ताकि उन्हें कुशल कार्य-कर्ताओं की स्थानीय और प्रादेशिक आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में और अधिक सार्थक और संगत बनाया जा सके ।

(2) आयोग ने परीक्षा सुधारों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए देश के सभी कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालय में कार्रवाई के योजना को परिचालित किया है । आयोग ने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों से, प्रश्न बैंक-विकास, आन्तरिक निर्धारण को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा कर्मशालाओं और सेमिनारों को आयोजित करने के कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया है । आयोग ने वि०वि०अ० आयोग की परीक्षा सुधार संबंधी कार्यान्वयन समिति के निकट सहयोग से परीक्षा सुधार कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये 12 विश्वविद्यालय भी चुने हैं ।

(3) आयोग, स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के विकास के लिए समन्वित कार्यक्रम आरंभ कर रहा है ।

(4) आयोग चुने हुए कालेजों में विज्ञान-शिक्षा में सुधार करने का कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है । मानविकी तथा समाज-विज्ञान में दो ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने का भी निर्णय किया गया है ।

(5 पाठ्यक्रमों और अनुसंधान के सहयोगी और अन्तर-विभागक कार्यक्रमों का विकास तथा अनुसंधान करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है, जिसमें कई विभाग शामिल होंगे ।

(6) अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रमों की पद्धति पुनः तैयार करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है, ताकि उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं सहित स्थानीय और प्रादेशिक जरूरतों के अनुरूप बनाया जा सके और कार्य-अनुभव को कालेज शिक्षा के एक भाग के रूप मे भी आरंभ किया जा सके ।

(7) औपचारिक शिक्षा में दाखिले की वृद्धि को रोकने तथा पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों, संध्या-कालीन कक्षाओं तथा अंश-कालिक पाठ्यक्रमों से लाभ उठाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा मे छात्रों को इस ओर मोड़ने हेतु कार्यक्रम आरंभ किये गये है ।

(8) विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये प्रत्यक्ष सहायता प्रदान करने और सतत अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये अपेक्षित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पद्धति का निर्माण करने की शुरुआत कर दी गई है ।

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Assam

*340A. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up sugar mills in Assam;

(b) if so, the location of these mills: and

(c) the target of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Seven applications received from the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd,. Assam for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories, each of 1,250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity in the Public Sector at the following locations are under consideration of the Government:

(i) Goipani, District Dibrugarh.

(ii) Borbori. District Kamprup.

(iii) Kampur, District Nowgong.

(iv) Sarubhagia Karchuntala, District Darrang.

(v) Chutianala, District Mikir Hills.

(vi) Bahalpur, District Goalpara.

(vii) Dolohat, District Lakhimpur.

(c) The total annual sugar production capacity involved in the seven proposed sugar mills is 84,000 tonnes.

मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को ट्रैक्टरों का आवंटन करने में विलम्ब

3379. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को अपने खेतों के लिए ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त करने में अन्य राज्यों के किसानों की अपेक्षा अधिक समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के लिएं कितने ट्रैक्टर आवंटित किए गए; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सामाजिक वितरण करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए ? (

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण तथा विक्रय ट्रैक्टर (वितरण तथा विक्रय) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1971 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है और ट्रैक्टर उसी क्रम से सप्लाई किए जाते हैं जिस क्रम से आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के लिए कृषि उद्योग निगमों में और देशीय ट्रैक्टरों के लिए विभिन्न दुकानदारों के पास आवेदकों के नाम रजिस्टर किए जाते हैं। अतः किसानों को रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीखों के अनुसार उनकी बारी आने तक इंतजार करना होता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को अलाट हुए आयातित ट्रैक्टरों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

1971-72	746
1972-73	332
योग	1078

देशीय ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में इस समय जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए आवंटनों के बाद फौरन ही कृषि-उद्योग निगमों द्वारा औपचारिकताएं पूरी होने के बाद विभिन्न आवंटकों को उसी क्रम से ट्रैक्टर वितरित किए जाते हैं जिस क्रम से उनके नाम रजिस्टर हुए हों।

Buffer stock Foodgrains of Asian Countries

3380. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government has made a suggestion to have a food-grain buffer stock of Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the initiative of Indian Government and the reaction of Asian countries thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No specific suggestion in this regard has been made by Government of India, but the Union Finance Minister is reported to have mentioned the usefulness of having a buffer stock for Asian countries, while addressing the Confederation of Asian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Uniformity in intensity of Education in various Communities

3381. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the manner in which Government propose to proceed with the planned development of education in the various communities in India with a view to bringing about uniformity in the intensify of education in various communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): A major objective of

educational policy is to equalise educational opportunity. Government, therefore, has made and will continue to make intensive effort to equalise educational opportunity and to spread education more rapidly among girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other economically handicapped or weaker sections of the society. This is proposed to be done through:

(1) Balanced development of educational facilities among the different regions of the country;

(2) Special emphasis and programmes for the development of education among girls and women;

(3) Special emphasis and programmes of education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(4) Special emphasis and programmes of education of the weaker sections of the community and economically handicapped groups of society;

(5) Special emphasis and programmes of scholarships, stipends, free clothing and text books, subsidized hostel facilities, opening of Ashram Schools and other special facilities like reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all educational institutions.

केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर रोक

3382. श्री मार्यीरव भवर : क्या कृषि मंत्री केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने के बारे में 19 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1188 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने के बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित कर ली है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो लोगों की ज़िन्दगी को देखते हुए इसमें विलंम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) केसरी दाल के प्रयोग के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना अधिकांश राज्य सरकारो से इकट्ठी की गई है । कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक उत्तर नही भेजा है जोकि विलम्ब का कारण है । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों ने खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियम, 1955 के नियम 44 ए के अधीन केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी है (1) आन्ध्र प्रदेश (2) असम (3) हरियाणा (4) हिमाचल प्रदेश (5) केरल (6) महाराष्ट्र (7) कर्नाटक (8) नागालैण्ड (9) उड़ीसा (10) पंजाब (11) राजस्थान (12) तमिल नाडु (13) त्रिपुरा (14) उत्तर प्रदेश (15) अण्डेमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह (16) दादरा तथा नगर हवेली (17) दिल्ली (18) पांडिचेरी ।

केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कारण यह है कि इसके लगातार प्रयोग से मनुष्य को लटरी-मटरी रोग (लैथीरिज्म) हो जाता है ।

Settlement of Landless Tribals on Waste Land in Karnataka

3383. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless tribals in the State of Karnataka and the extent of waste land or fallow land in the State; and

(b) the measures Government have proposed to settle the landless tribals against the available waste land in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and a reply will be laid on the table of the Sabha thereafter.

Removal of Unauthorised Biscuit Vendors from Connaught Place, New Delhi

3384. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether N.D.M.C. enforcement squad destroyed biscuits after removing them from the unauthorised vendors in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether this was not authorised under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the erring officers; and

(d) what amount of compensation has been paid to the vendors whose biscuits were destroyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The N.D.M.C. have a Hawker Raid Unit which removes unauthorised hawkers selling edibles on municipal land. The food articles exposed to dust and flies which are a health hazard are removed and destroyed. This action is being taken regularly in the N.D.M.C. area under the provisions of Section 173(2) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Wheat to Karnataka during 1972-73 and 1973-74

3385. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much wheat has been sent to Karnataka State from the Central Pool during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) whether the allotment of wheat to Karnataka State in 1973-74 is much less than the corresponding quantity for the year 1972-73 and if so, what is the reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Supplies of wheat from the Central Pool to Karnataka during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:

1972-73 (April to March)	239·6 thousand tonnes
1973-74*	200·7 thousand tonnes

*(Represents supplies for the period April, 1973 to January, 1974 and allotment for February and March, 1974).

(b) There has been some reduction in the allocations. Allotments from the Central Pool are made every month, keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the needs of all deficit states, market availability, price position and other relevant factors.

Carrying of Cargo by Indian Ships

3386. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, Indian cargo vessels carry 50 per cent of foodgrains from Australia to India, while on the other hand, on 10 per cent of Indian cargo from the Black Sea ports is lifted by Indian ships;

(b) whether ships carrying large quantities of iron-ore to Japan cannot return in full ballast to the country and are therefore diverted to other ports to lift goods from other countries; and

(c) whether India feels that if Indian ships carry only Indian goods, other liners might also retaliate either by refusing to lift Indian cargo or by charging more and if so, what are the alternative measures Government have to consider in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ships carrying iron ore to Japan are sometimes chartered on tied-run and return in ballast. Some times they bring import cargo from other countries also.

(c) Reservation of cargo for its own ships may not be economic as there may be more outward than inward cargo or *vice versa* in a country's overseas trade with other countries. Shipping being an international industry, the availability of cargo for ships depends on the capacity of owners to compete for it in the international market. In respect of liner cargo, however, it is generally expected that the ships of a nation would carry 40 to 50 per cent of its overseas liner trade in its own ships. Therefore, augmentation of national tonnage is necessary and efforts are directed towards it.

केन्द्रीय भेड़ फार्म, शिवपुरी, मध्य प्रदेश

3387. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विचार बड़े पैमाने पर ऊन कतरन और विपणन को अधिक सफल करने हेतु शिवपुरी के निकट एक केन्द्रीय भेड़ फार्म की स्थापना करने का है और राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश में शिवपुरी में एक केन्द्रीय भेड़ फार्म स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके लिए शिवपुरी में स्थान का एक केन्द्रीय दल ने निरीक्षण कर लिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य से कुछ अतिरिक्त सूचना मंगाई गई है ।

Intensive Key Village block under Ayacut Development Programme in M.P.

3388. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether opening of five intensified key village blocks under Ayacut Development Programme has also been proposed by Madhya Pradesh Government during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल में परिवहन का विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता

3389. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को परिवहन के विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) उत्तरी बंगाल राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की पूंजी में रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा अंशदान दिये जाने के सिवाय भारत सरकार ने सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिये पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को कोई अनुदान या अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नही दी है। राजमार्गों के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार, मुख्यत. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबंधित है जोकि एक केन्द्रीय विषय है। इसलिए भारत सरकार उनके विकास और रखरखाव पर सारा खर्च बर्दाश्त कर रही है। कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए भी केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता ऋण के रूप मे दी जाती है जिसमें और कार्यों के साथ साथ अन्तर्राज्य या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़के/पुल शामिल है। इसके अलावा कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, कुछ विशेष सड़कों के लिए भी धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है। निम्नलिखित सारणी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए पश्चिम बगाल सरकार को दिया गया धन दिखाती है —

	1971-72	1972-73
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और निर्माण	231.52	363.52
(2) विशेष सड़कें	7 64	12.68
(3) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	47.78	57.68
(4) अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए ऋण सहायता	0.90	66.64

	1971-72	1972-73 (लाख रुपयों में)
(5) हुगली नदी पर दूसरे पुल के निर्माणार्थ केन्द्रीय गैर योजना ऋण सहायता	—	50.00
(6) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के बारे में पांचवीं योजना के लिए अग्रिम कार्रवाई	2.50	7.50

(ख) 1974-75 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है:—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और निर्माण	779.00
(2) विशेष सड़कें	9.50
(3) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	87.18
(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए ऋण सहायता	92.50
(5) हुगली नदी पर दूसरे पुल के निर्माणार्थ केन्द्रीय गैर योजना ऋण सहायता	1274.40

गत पांच महीनों के दौरान राजस्थान को चीनी की सप्लाई

3390. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान को कितनी चीनी दी;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने कितनी चीनी की मांग की थी; और

(ग) पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) राजस्थान को पिछले पांच महीनों में लेवी चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्रा आवंटित की गई थी:—

नवम्बर, 1973	8906 मीटरी टन
दिसम्बर, 1973	8906 " "
जनवरी, 1974	9386 " "
फरवरी, 1974	9386 " "
मार्च, 1974	9386 " "

(ख) और (ग). इस अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार से उनके अधिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने में कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । फिर भी, राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए लेवी चीनी के मूल मासिक कोटे 1971 की जनगणना में उल्लिखित जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों और खपत सम्बन्धी पिछली आदतों को

ध्यान में रखकर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। तथापि, वास्तविक मासिक आवंटनों का प्रत्येक मास के लिए लेवी चीनी की कुल नियुक्ति के संदर्भ में मामूली समायोजन किया जाता है।

गत पांच महीनों के दौरान मेघालय को दिया गया चावल

3391. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या गत पांच महीनो के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मेघालय को कितना चावल दिया है,

(ख) इस अवधि मे राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने चावल की माग की थी ; और

(ग) राज्य को चावल का पूरा कोटा न दिये जाने का कारण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न राज्यो/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशो की प्रत्येक मास चावल समेत खाद्यान्नो का आवंटन केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता, कमी वाले राज्यो की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओ, बाजार उपलब्धता और अन्य सगत तथ्यो को ध्यान मे रखकर किया जाता है। मेघालय को पिछले पाच महीनो अर्थात अक्तूबर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 के दौरान 16.1 हजार टन चावल सप्लाई किया गया था जबकि उनकी चावल की मांग 26.0 हजार मीटरी टन थी।

गत पांच महीनों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र को चावल की सप्लाई

3392. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र को कितना चावल दिया,

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कितने चावल की मांग की थी ; और

(ग) राज्य को चावल का पूरा कोटा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय पूल से राज्यों को चावल सहित खाद्यान्नों के आवटन, केन्द्रीय पूल में समूची उपलब्धता, अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार में उपलब्धता और अन्य सगत बातों को ध्यान मे रखकर प्रत्येक मास किए जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 के दौरान मांगे गए 135 हजार मीटरी टन चावल के प्रति उन्हें केन्द्रीय पूल से 73 हजार मीटरी टन चावल सप्लाई किया गया था।

Project Report on Plantation of Pulp Wood Species in Kerala

3393 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4917 dated the 17th December, 1973 regarding central assistance for raising ucalyptus in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have received the detailed project report on

raising plantation of pulp wood species to replace the existing mixed quality forests of low economic value in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Detailed Project Report on raising plantation of Pulp Wood Species to replace the existing mixed quality forests of low economic value in Kerala State has not yet been received.

Smuggling of Foodgrains to Delhi from neighbouring states for onward transmission to Bombay and Calcutta

3394. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are regularly brought to Delhi from neighbouring surplus States to be transported to other places like Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this illegal flow of grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Different types of flats in each group constructed by DDA

3395. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state::

(a) whether flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in the Capital for the middle income, low income and Janta group people are of different types in each group;

(b) if so, the reasons thereo.,

(c) whether price of flat of different type in the same group are also different ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Different type-designs are adopted to avoid rigidity and monotonous uniformity in the colonies and to satisfy to some extent, the different tastes within the same income category.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The difference in price is primarily because of variation in the plinth area, specifications, the land value and the number of floors constructed.

Fast unto death by an employee of F.C.I. in Delhi

3396. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of the Food Corporation of India Employees Union went on fast unto death on 18th February, 1974 in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India Employees Union official who was on hunger strike from 18-2-1974 was arrested on 24-2-1974. After discussions with the management and also at the level of the Government of India, the agitation was, however, called off on 26-2-1974 when the official also broke his fast.

Opening of Libraries for benefit of college students of outer campus of Delhi University

3397. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for opening of two libraries for the benefit of college students of outer campus of Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which libraries are likely to function?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir. There was a proposal to set up or assist in the setting up of a library to cater to the needs of students in South Delhi till such time as the Delhi University set up its own Library. A suggestion for such a Library at Shahdara instead of South Delhi was also mooted at one stage. Since then, the Delhi University has itself set up two libraries, one in South Delhi and the other in Shahdara.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance and safe custody of Answer Books by Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

3398. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure prescribed for the maintenance and safe custody of the Answer Books and all other connected documents in respect of the students who take examination of the Board of Higher-Secondary Education, Delhi in

(i) ordinary cases and (ii) disputed cases and lay a copy of the same on the Table of the House;

(b) the prescribed period will these documents must be retained by the Board;

(c) the position of these documents pertaining to the year 1973; and

(d) whether any check is exercised to ensure rigid observance of the laid down procedure, and if so, by whom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to Rule 10(viii) of Section II, Chapter VII of the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Central Board of Secondary Education, "the Secretary may destroy or otherwise dispose of the used Answer Books including those scrutinised on application, after 3 months of the date of declaration of the result of the examination concerned." Other relevant documents are also simultaneously preserved for the said period of 3 months.

(b) Three months of the date of the declaration of the result concerned.

(c) Used Answer Books etc. pertaining to the examinations held in March, 1973, have since been disposed of.

(d) Yes, Sir. Proper check is exercised by the officers of the Board to ensure rigid observance of the procedure.

Land acquired and allotted to Scheduled Castes/Tribes landless Agricultural labourers in Bihar

3399. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired and allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes landless agricultural labourers during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State of Bihar and the extent of land likely to be allotted during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the area of land district-wise allotted during 1972-73 to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and a reply will be placed on the Table of the Sabha thereafter.

Vanaspati produced during 1972-73 and present demand of Vanaspati, State-wise

3400. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of vanaspati produced in the country during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the annual demand of vanaspati, State-wise, at present in the country and the steps Government propose to take in the near future in this regard to deal with the increasing demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 5.90 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated demand for civilian consumption (State-wise) and also for Defence supplies during 1973-74 is given in the attached statement.

As there is already adequate manufacturing capacity in the country, increased production of vanaspati for meeting the increasing demand largely depends on availability of adequate raw oils for processing. Government's efforts are directed towards achieving this end.

Statement

Statement showing the estimated demand for civilian consumption (State-wise) and also for Defence supplies during 1973-74.

(i) *For civilian consumption* :	(*Tonnes*)
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	11,700
2. Assam	11,900
3. Bihar	45,900
4. Gujarat	37,000
5. Haryana	28,400
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	7,200
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	5,600
8. Karnataka . . .	10,000
9. Kerala	3,600
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	31,500
11. Maharashtra . . .	66,000
12. Manipur	100
13. Orissa	7,900
14. Punjab	76,200
15. Rajasthan	34,400
16. Tamil Nadu . . .	16,200
17. Tripura . . .	100

1	2
18. Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,33,600
19. West Bengal . . .	49,300
20. Andaman & Necobar Islands	200
21. Chandigarh . . .	1,700
22. Delhi	42,700
23. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	900
24. Pondicherry . . .	300
(ii) *For Defence supplies* .	27,600
(All India) TOTAL :	6,50,000

दिल्ली में गन्दीं बस्तियों की सफाई करन हेतु नियत खर्च में कटौती

3401. **श्री चन्दु लाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों की सफ़ाई करने के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई योजना बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या गन्दी बस्तियों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने नियत राशि में किसी प्रकार की कोई कटौती की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) 1956 में बनायी गई गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना, दिल्ली में पहिले ही चल रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना के लिये जो प्रावधान शुरू में किया गया था उसे बाद में वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण कम कर दिया गया ।

गांव स्तर की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न की वसूली

3402. **श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्यांन्न की वसूली का काम गांव स्तर की एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). अधिप्राप्ति कर रही सरकारी एजेंसियां यथा सम्भव ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग कर रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि व अधिप्राप्ति के लिए जन सहयोग जुटाने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर समितियां गठित करें ।

गेहूं की वसूली

3403. **श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा में गेहूं की वसूली करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या आयातित गेहूं का मूल्य, स्वदेशी गेहूं के वसूली मूल्य से बहुत अधिक होगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). 1974-75 के विपणन मौसम के लिए मूल्य और अधिप्राप्ति नीति को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा । विश्व की मंडियों में गेहूं के मूल्य इस समय लागू अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों से बहुत ही ऊंचे चल रहे हैं ।

Non-supply of Engines for Barges Built

3404. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the barge builders complain of not receiving any engine for over a year although orders had been placed in time, meanwhile, the barges built and awaiting fitting of engines are incurring heavy expenses by way of standing charges, port trust rent and crew wages which together amount to well over Rs. 2,000 per barge per day;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study regarding the need to solve their problems; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

3405. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating the amendment of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Womens and Girls Act, in the light of the recommendations made by the Association for Social Health in India;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by this Association and others; and

(c) when the amending legislation is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Suggestions received from various organisations, including the Association for Social Health in India, for amending the Suppression of Immoral Traffic (in Women and Girls) Act, 1956, have been under consideration. The Association has reported that some more suggestions are being formulated. As soon as they are received and examined. amendments to the enactment would be proposed.

Compensation to Victims of Safdarjang Flyover

3406. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what compensation, if any, have Government paid to the victims who died in the mishap at the Safdarjang flyover construction site in New Delhi a few months back;

(b) whether the junior engineer, who died on the spot, has been commended by the Government for his high sense of devotion to duty and for risking his life;

(c) if so, award being recommended in this case; and

(d) whether Government have offered any teaching or other job in Delhi, to the Engineer's young wife in order to enable the family to be standing on their feet, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The N.B.C.C. has given the following compensation to the families of the victims:—

(1) *To the family of the deceased Junior Engineer, Shri Bakshi*:

	Rs
(i) Ex gratia payment . .	1,000
(ii) Payment made from the Welfare Fund of the N.B.C.C. . . .	2,000
(iii) Amount deposited with the Labour Commissioner, Delhi for payment of compensation under the Worksmen's Compensation Act . . .	10,000

(2) *To the family of the deceased worker* :

(i) Ex gratia payment :	500
(ii) Amount deposited with the Labour Commissioner, Delhi for payment of compensation under the Worksmen's Compensation Act	7,000

(3) *To injured persons*:

Rs. 200/- were paid as ex gratia to the persons.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) Yes, she has been offered an appointment for the post of a teacher by the N.D.M.C.

Conference on Tribal Welfare held in New Delhi

3407. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conference on Tribal Welfare was held on 5th February, 1974 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6451/74].

(c) While Government generally agree with the broad approach underlying the recommendations of the Conference for benefiting the tribals through cooperatives, some specific recommendations, particularly those regarding financial assistance to tribal cooperatives, require scrutiny in consultation with the concerned authorities/organisations.

Views of Indian Pest Control Association on the implementation of the Insecticide Act

3408. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pest Control Association has urged Government (i) not to delegate powers to implement the Insecticide Act to the State Governments and have the pest control

in Central hands to ensure uniformity in implementation all over the country, (ii) to develop indigenous insecticides and pesticides to reduce dependence on imports, and (iii) to encourage private participation in Government projects as well as individual participation in the insecticide, pesticide programme;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the decision taken in th matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Schemes for Rehabilitation of Handicapped

3409. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will th Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any schemes for expansion of national institutes, scholarships, research and grants to organisations for the rehabilitation of handicapped;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the purpose in Fifth Plan; and

(c) the main features of the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 720 lakhs have been earmarked for these schemes in the draft Fifth Plan.

(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

National Institutes

It is proposed to develop one National Institute each for the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. These institutes will concentrate on research, training of personnel production of literature and the provision of some nationally needed services.

Scholarships

Scholarships are given to the blind, deaf and the orthopaedically handcapped students for general education from 9th (Nineth) class onwards and for technical on professional training. The scheme will be continued in the Fifth Plan.

Research

Apart from initiating research in the National Institutes, it is also proposed to stimulate research to develop special aids and appliances for the handicapped and for this purpose to offer financial assistance to appropriate organisations and individuals.

Grants

The Department of Social Welfare offers assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for developmental activities. Upto 75 per cent of the expenditure is offered. This Scheme will be continued on a large scale in the Fifth Plan.

काल पात्र के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य

3410. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने दिल्ली में गत दिसम्बर में अपने एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में काल पात्र को कल्पना को 'अच्छा नहीं' बताया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्यों; और

(ग) इस कल्पना को जन्म तथा स्वरूप देने वालों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आयोजित एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में एक संवाददाता ने काल पात्र पर होने वाले विवाद के बारे मे प्रश्न उठाया था। उसके उत्तर में, प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा—"यह हमारे आपस की बात है। मैं नही समझती कि काल पात्र का विचार बहुत अच्छा था। यह तो एक गोपनीय बात है। कृपया इसका प्रचार न करें। मेरे ख्याल से तो तिल का ताड़ बना दिया गया है।"

स्पष्ट है कि यह बात हसी मजाक में कही गई थी।

(ग) लाल किले मे काल पात्र को गाड़ने का निर्णय सरकार का था।

Steps to keep Delhi/New Delhi Clean

3414. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanitary conditions in D.M.C. and N.D.M.C. areas have not been improved despite cleanliness weeks in January, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the sanitary staff including the officers would be strengthened suitably; and

(c) whether public dustbins would be placed near the residential houses so as to keep the city clean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the reports received from the D.M.C. and N.D.M.C., the sanitary conditions in the areas under their respective control have shown definite improvement.

(b) There is no proposal at present to increase the sanitary staff.

(c) Efforts in this direction have been made by both the local bodies. Large number of dustbins of new design has been introduced for this purpose in the D.M.C. area.

Tube-wells energised in Punjab during Fifth Plan

3412. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tube-wells to be energised during the Fifth Plan in Punjab;

(b) whether the Centre had made sufficient provision to provide irrigation facilities to the unirrigated areas of Punjab; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) About 2500 deep tube-wells and one lakh shallow tube-wells are proposed to be installed and energised during the Fifth Plan as suggested in the draft Fifth Plan proposals of the State Government.

(b) and (c) According to pattern in vogue Central assistance is given to State Plan Schemes in the form of block loans and grants for the annual Plan as a whole and is not related

to any individual schemes of development. The discretion for allocation of funds for various schemes including scheme for providing irrigation facilities rests primarily with the State Government. Hence the question of providing Central funds for specific plan schemes for development may not arise.

Engineers not using their Conveyances for Official duties in Delhi

3413. SHRI BABU NATH SINGH:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether engineers have stopped using their conveyances for official duties in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government are contemplating in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In the beginning of January, 1974 a large number of C.P.W.D. Engineers at Delhi intimated the Engineer-in-Chief, Central Public Works Department that they will not be using their own conveyances for performing their official duties with effect from 1st February, 1974 as the conveyance allowance sanctioned to them was not adequate, more so consequent on the steep rise in the cost of petrol and maintenance of motor vehicles.

(c) The general question of inadequacy of conveyance allowance due to raise in petrol price is already under serious consideration of Government

Arrangements for protection to poor from cold

3414. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what arrangements have been made by the States and the Centre to give protection to the poor from the cold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). State Governments are competent to build Night Shelters under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme for protection of the poor from the cold Central assistance to State Governments is provided in the shape of 'Block Grants' and 'Block Loans' in respect of State Plan Schemes

राजस्थान में वनस्पति घी का जमा हो जाना

3415. श्री भागीरथ भंवर:

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में 30 लाख रुपये मूल्य का वनस्पति घी जमा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट तथा दुर्लभता की स्थितियों में ऐसे मामलों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) से (घ) . भारत सरकार ने वनस्पति के अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा रखा है और यह मालूम नहीं है कि क्या 30 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का वनस्पति घी राजस्थान में इकट्ठा हो गया है, यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों में इकट्ठा हुआ है राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है और उनका उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाएगा ।

भेड़-पालन तथा चुकन्दर की खेती के लिए रूसी प्रतिनिधि मंडल का दौरा

3416. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भेड़-पालन और चुकन्दर की खेती के विषय में परामर्श देने के लिये एक रूसी प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल के कितने सदस्य हैं; और

(ग) उन्होंने इसके विकास के लिये जो परामर्श किया है उसका सार क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). जी हां । रूस की विदेशी आर्थिक संबंधों की राज्य समिति के एक प्रतिनिधि के साथ छह रूसी विशेषज्ञों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल सरकार के साथ भेड़ पालन, बकरी पालन और चुकन्दर की खेती के लिये परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के संबंध में सहयोग की संभावनाओं पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये 11 मार्च, 1974 को भारत पहुंचा था ।

(ग) यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल कई स्थानों का दौरा कर रहा है और लगभग तीन सप्ताह तक यहां रहेगा । अभी इसने कोई सलाह या सुझाव नहीं दिए हैं ।

किसानों को प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों का सामना करने के लिये सहायता देने सम्बन्धी योजना

3417. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों तथा दुर्लभता की स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा किसानों को आग तथा फसलों से होने वाली क्षति जैसे प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों का सामना करने के लिये सहायता देने के लिये बनाई जा रही योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): किसी भी प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आने पर किसानों को राहत देने की व्यवस्था करना मुख्य रूप से राज्यों का उत्तरदायित्व है । भारत सरकार प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से प्रभावित किसानों को सीधे कोई सहायता नहीं देती ।

Return of price of RS-09 Tractors

3418. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether surrender value of East German tractors was very low, not equal even to 50 per cent of the price paid by the farmers; and

(b) if so, how many States have returned entire price paid by farmers and the losses and depreciation borne by the Agro-industrial Corporation of the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey of Bay of Bengal by Union Carbide

3419. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the Union Carbide India in the fishing industry of the country;

(b) whether this company has a programme to survey the Bay of Bengal; and

(c) if so, the purpose of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Union Carbide India Ltd. are owing and operating 2 trawlers which were imported in 1970. There are 91 off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels and over 9,000 coastal mechanised vessels in operation in the country. The firm has exported 206.68 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 72.67 lakhs in 1973 against the total exports of 48.306 tonnes valued at Rs. 79.25 crores during the year.

The firm applied for the import of 4 more vessels under the scheme for the import of 30 vessels launched in 1968. However, subsequently the firm withdraw the application. The firm also applied for the import of 8 vessels under the scheme for the import of 50 vessels notified by the Government in June, 1973. This application has also been subsequently withdrawn by the firm.

(b) and (c). Surveys of marine fisheries resources in the in-shore waters are being conducted by the State Governments, while the surevys of the off-shore and deep sea areas are done by the Government of India. No proposal has been received from M|s Union Carbide India Ltd. by the Government proposing survey of the Bay of Bengal for fishing.

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने के लिए किये गये उपाय

3420. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष क्या पग उठाये गये हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रकार से इन वर्षों में लाभान्वित होने वाले श्रमिकों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) और (ख). ग्राम रोज़गार की त्वरित योजना को तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित करने का काम अप्रैल, 1971 से आरम्भ किया गया था। इस योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 1000 व्यक्तियों को रोज़गार देने की परिकल्पना की गई थी। मजदूरों को विभिन्न अवधियों के लिए काम पर लगाया जाता है। इसलिये सूचना रोज़गार के श्रम दिनों के रूप में इकट्ठी की जाती है, न कि लाभ पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में। यह मान लेने पर कि व्यक्तियों को औसतन वर्ष भर में 150 दिनों के लिए रोजगार दिया जाता है, तो वर्ष 1971–72 में लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति जिला लगभग 1,500 होगी और वर्ष 1972–73 में प्रति जिला लगभग 2,500 होगी। चालू वर्ष में प्रति जिला 1,800 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की उम्मीद है। एक विवरण जिस में लाभ उठाने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या (राज्यवार) दी गई

है, सभा पटरल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल.टी -6452/74]

सूखा उन्मुख कार्यक्रम (पहले ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम) वर्ष 1970-71 में शुरू किया गया था। इसे पिछले तीन वर्षों से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । यह कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप में से कृषि संबंधी सुसंगत प्रबन्धों को मजबूत करने के लिए बनाया गया है , फिर भी इन निर्माण कार्यों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मजदूरों को रोजगार दिया जाता है । राज्यों से रोजगार पैदा होने के बारे में में पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं मिला है । फिर भी, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से कुल 1,300 लाख से भी अधिक श्रमदिनों का रोजगार पैदा होने की सूचना मिली है ।

चौथी योजना के आरम्भ में से कार्यान्वित किये गये सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक अभिकरणों के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन कृषकों को ऐसे ग्राम निर्माण कार्यों के माध्यम से रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान किये जाते हैं, जिनसे उस क्षेत्र के कृषि सम्भाव्य का अधिकतम लाभ उठाने में मदद मिलती है ।

Ground Water Development for Irrigation purposes in Orissa

3421. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government's plan for a massive programme of ground water development for irrigation purposes was discussed by a team of top-level officers in January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the main topics and decision taken thereon and the money had been asked to allot district-wise for the development of Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Orissa Government have formulated a project for ground water development in the State which was discussed by the State Government officers with officers of the Union Ministry of Agriculture at different stages in 1973.

(b) the proposal envisages construction of 61,456 open wells, 4,834 shallow tubewells and 1,033 deep tubewells with a total outlay of Rs. 48.045 crores to provide irrigation benefits to 6..56 lakhs acres in Kharif and 4.3 lakh acres in rabi season. The amount of Rs. 48.045 crores is roposed to be spent in 29 project areas spread all over the State. As the programme is to be implemented through institutional sources, no Central funds are proposed to be alloted for the same.

खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये बिहार को सहायता

3422. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने खाद्यानों की तस्करी को रोकने की दृष्टि से राज्य की सीमाओं को बन्द करने के लिये केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की सहायता ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार राज्य से खाद्यान्नों को तस्करी को रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से सुझाव दिये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जनवरी, 1974 में बिहार सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों की

तस्करी रोकने के लिए चैक पोस्टों ग्रादि पर तैनात करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की चार कम्पनियां मांगी थी। तथापि, ग्रन्य जगह लगे होने के कारण उन्हें ये कम्पनियां नहीं भेजी गई थी।

(ख) सभी राज्य सरकारों को दी गई सामान्य हिदायतों के ग्रंग के रूप में बिहार सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई कि वे खाद्य नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी ग्रादेशों को कड़ाई से लागू करें, छापे मारें, ग्रौर तस्करी रोकने के उपाय तेज करें, ग्रादि।

Measures for Self-Cultivating Tenancy Laws Security for Tenants-at-Will during Fifth Plan

3428. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enforcement of radical agrarian reforms measures including self-cultivating tenancy by ending landownership and giving land to the tillers, security of tenure to tenants-at-will, ending of illegal usury etc., is not being given top priority in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the actual state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) yes, Sir. The Fifth Five Year Plan document lays great emphasis on the enforcement of radical agrarian reforms measures as enunciated in the Five Year Plan documents.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

समीपवर्ती राज्यों से दिल्ली में लाते हुए खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी के ग्रारोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

3424. **श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन महीनों में समीपवर्ती राज्यों से दिल्ली में लाते हुए खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी के ग्रारोप में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है,

(ख) उन के कब्जे से कौन कौन से खाद्यान्न कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में पकड़े गये, ग्रौर

(ग) उन के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : ग्रपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ग्रौर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् द्वारा गोष्ठियों का ग्रायोजन

3425. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण ग्रौर संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद के वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विषयों पर गोष्टियां ग्रायोजित करने के लिए रूप-रेखा तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, ग्रौर

(ग) उसकी कार्यान्विति में सरकार की भूमिका क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् ने अपनी इस परियोजना के लिए 1972 में सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी, जिस के अन्तर्गत परिषद हिन्दी में तथा जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां प्रादेशिक भाषा में भी तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक विषयों पर तकनीकी अधिकारियों तथा विख्यात अध्येताओं के लेक्चरों का प्रबन्ध करने और सेमिनार आयोजित करने का विचार रखती थी । सेमिनार के लेक्चरों तथा कार्यवाही को टेप-रिकार्ड करने, उनका संकलन करने तथा उन्हें पुस्तकों के रूप में छापने का विचार था । परिषद को इस परियोजना में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने इसे दिसम्बर, 1972 में 38 हजार रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया था ।

पेय जल की अत्यधिक कमी वाले ग्रामों की संख्या

3426. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

श्री पी० नरसिन्हा रेड्डी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1950, 1960 तथा 1970 में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी थी जहां पेय जल दुर्लभ था ; और

(ख) राज्यवार ऐसे ग्रामों की इस समय संख्या कितनी है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जिन ग्रामों में पर्याप्त जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था नहीं थी उन का सर्वेक्षण केवल 1962 में किया गया था अत: ऐसे ग्रामों का 1950 तथा 1960 का पूर्ण ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के लिए विशेष अन्वेषण डिवीजन द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार, चतुर्थ योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात 1969-70 में देश में 1.52 लाख ग्राम ऐसे थे जहां जल स्रोत 50 फुट की गहराई तक्त तक अथवा एक मील की दूरी पर उपलब्ध नहीं थे अथवा जहां विद्यमान स्रोत जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक था ।

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त में तक ऐसे गांवों की राज्यवार संख्या, संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था से रहित ग्रामों की संख्या (अनुमानित)
1.	आंध्रप्रदेश	2893
2.	असम	7459
3.	बिहार	34100
4.	गुजरात	2000
5.	हरियाणा	3891
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6944
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	2436
8.	केरल	714
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	7020
10.	महाराष्ट्र	3233
11.	मेघालय	3081

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र	चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था से रहित ग्रामों की संख्या (अनुमानित)
12.	मैसूर	7252
13.	नागालैण्ड	278
14.	उड़ीसा	4419
15.	पंजाब	1954
16.	राजस्थान	3256
17.	त्रिपुरा	2896
18.	तमिलनाडु	2385
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	12307
20.	मणिपुर	1100
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	12051
22.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार	56
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2051
24.	चण्डीगढ़	..
25.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	..
26.	दिल्ली	61
27.	गोवा, दमण और दीव	68
28.	लक्षदीव, मिनीकोय द्वीप समूह	..
29.	पांडिचेरी	50
30.	मिज़ोरम	660
	कुल	1,24,645

उपरोक्त 1,24,645 ग्रामों में से केन्द्रीय त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अधीन चौथी योजना के अन्त तक, लगभग 10,000 ग्रामों को शामिल किए जाने की आशा है तथा पांचवीं योजना के आरम्भ में ऐसे लगभग 1,14,000 ग्राम शेष रह जाएगे ।

Requirement of Tractors in Gujarat during 1973-74

3427. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat sent any proposal during the year 1973-74 regarding the requirement of tractors;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the number of tractors supplied up-to-date against this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 300 tractors have been supplied so far during 1973-74 to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation.

Clean drinking water in Karnataka

3428. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which was to be spent for clean drinking water in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the amount of money so far incurred by the State, district-wise and the names of the districts not covered so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recovery of Advance made by Delhi State Cooperative Bank to Cooperative Societies

3429 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advances amounting to Rs 60.78 lakhs made by the Delhi State Cooperative Bank to about 1,500 Cooperative Societies have been considered "doubtful of recovery"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to audit report of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank for the year 1971-72, Rs. 60.78 lakhs were considered doubtful of recovery by the Auditors. This amount consists of the following:—

	Rs. lakhs
1. Investments in shares . .	0·02
2. Loans	12·50
3. Cash credit accounts . .	2 38
4. Societies under liquidation .	25 00
5. Delhi Consumer's Cooperative Wholesale Store Limited.	20·00
6. Sundry debtors . . .	0·88
Total :	60·78

Concerned about the deteriorating condition of the Bank, a Sub-Committee had been appointed to suggest measures for improving the situation in relation to dues from the Consumer Stores. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are under consideration. The recovery cell of the Cooperation Department of Delhi Administration is taking necessary action for recovery of the dues which pertain to the societies under liquidation as arrears of land revenue Besides, the Delhi State Cooperative Bank has also been requested by the Delhi Administration to take necessary steps for the recovery of doubtful debts and also to streamline its loaning policies and procedures so as to avoid recurrence of such a situation.

Benefit from Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Project

3430. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the special schemes to finance Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Projects in the country;

(b) the total number of families which got benefit under these schemes and the total amount received by them by way of subsidy; and

(c) whether there are any fresh proposals to finance these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 41 projects

under Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies have been set up throughout the country to assist marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with credit and other services to enable them to improve their economic condition. Each M.F.A.L. Development Agency is expected to cover about 15,000 marginal farmers generally with holdings upto 25 acres of irrigated land or 4 to 5 acres of unirrigated land, and about 5,000 agricultural labourers having a homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent income from agricultural wages. Under this scheme, the accent is on animal husbandry activities in order to supplement income from agriculture. To provide off-season employment to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, rural works programme is also included. Besides, marginal farmers are also covered under the Central Sector Scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency in 46 projects througout the country.

(b) Upto December, 1973, 5,52,252 have been benefited by these schemes. Grants amounting to Rs. 1613.83 lakhs have been released to M.F.A.L. Development Agencies since inception upto December, 1973 for subsidy to the identified beneficiaries and co-operative institutions and for meeting administrative expenses of the agencies

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies programmes are to be continued in the Fifth Plan and their coverage extended so as to establish in all 160 projects, including the existing projects. The projects will be composite in nature and will serve both small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been tentatively made in the Central Sector for these programmes in 160 projects in the Fifth Plan.

मैसी फरगूसन ट्रैक्टरों का आयात और राज्यों को उनका आवंटन

3431. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे , वर्षवार, कितने मेसी फरगूसन ट्रैक्टरो का आयात किया गया है ;

(ख) राज्यों को ये ट्रैक्टर किस आधार पर आवंटित किये जाते है और किस एजेंसी के माध्यम मे इनका वितरण होता है ,

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातिया के किसानो को, जो चोरबाजारी से है ये ट्रैक्टर नही खरीद सकते है, कोई विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाती है , और

(घ) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1971 के दौरान 1000 मेसी फरगूसन एम-एफ–135 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया गया था । 1972–73 के दौरान कोई मैसी. फरगूसन एम-एफ–135 ट्रैक्टर आयात नही किये गये थे ।

(ख) ट्रैक्टरो का आवटन राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को इन के पास दर्ज आवेदनो के आधार पर वितरण के लिए किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस मे अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कोई विशेष प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती । ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण और बिक्री पर ट्रैक्टर (वितरण और विक्रय) नियंत्रण आदेश

1971 के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं, जिनके अनुसार ये ट्रैक्टर आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को कृषि उद्योग निगमों के पास दर्ज नामों के अनुसार ही वितरित किये जाते हैं।

Difficulties faced by fish traders of Tripura

3432. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish traders of Tripura have sent a memorandum regarding trade with Bangladesh;

(b) gist of their difficulties; and

(c) steps Government propose to remove the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). No memorandum has been received from the fish traders of Tripura in this connection. However, in November 1973 a copy of the letter from Matsajibi Samabaya Samity Ltd., Tripura addressed to the Custom Authorities which sought exemption of custom duties on imports of Tortoise and turtles from Bangladesh was received. This matter is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश को पांचवीं योजना में भू-संरक्षण के लिये आबंटन

3433. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी योजना में भू-संरक्षण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं योजना के दौरान भू-संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये राज्य के क्षेत्र में 30 करोड़ रुपये के अनन्तिम परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त इस राज्य में पांचवी योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भू-संरक्षण कार्यक्रम भी हाथ में लिये जाएंगे । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित की जाने वाली राशि राज्य से योजनाओं के ब्योरे प्राप्त होने पर निर्भर करेगी ।

सोवियत संघ से आयात किए गए उर्वरक का मूल्य

3433. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत संघ से आयातित उर्वरक किसानों को किस मूल्य पर प्राप्त होगा ; और

(ख) भाड़ा तथा मूल्य मिलाकर यह उर्वरक सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को किस दर पर सप्लाई किया जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट और पोटाश का म्यूरिएट सोवियत संघ तथा कुछ अन्य देशों से आयात किए जाते है । ये तीनों उर्वरक सारे देश मे किसानो को समान मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं । चाहे ये किसी भी देश से आयात किए गए हो । यूरिया और अमोनियम सल्फेट के अधिक खुदरा मूल्य साविधिक रूप से निश्चित किए जाते हैं और ये प्रति मीटरी टन क्रमश: 1,050 रु० और 600 रु० हैं।

पोटाश का म्यूरिएट जोकि आयात किया जाता है, का खुदरा मूल्य 680 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन नियत किया गया है ।

(ख) जिन मूल्यों पर उर्वरक विभिन्न देशों से आयात किए जाते है, उनका ब्यौरा देना लोक हित मे नही होगा ।

गत एक वर्ष के दौरान वनस्पति के मूल्यों में प्रतिशत वृद्धि

3435. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान घी के मूल्यों मे कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई, और

(ख) हाल ही में की गयी मूल्य वृद्धि के के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) विभिन्न जोनों मे 27-29 प्रतिशत ।

(ख) हाल ही मे मूल्यों मे वृद्धि करना जो कि पहली फरवरी, 1974 से लागू की गई थी, मुख्यत [illegible] 1971 [illegible] प्रथम पखवाड़े में खाने के तेलों के मूल्य मे अत्याधिक वृद्धि होने और अशन पैकिंग की लागत मे भी वृद्धि होने के कारण आवश्यक हो गया था ।

Targets for Drinking Water in West Bengal in 4th Plan

3436. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in achieving the targets of providing drinking water to the scarcity hit villages and other villages of West Bengal under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government is hopeful of achieving the targets fixed under the Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c) Under the State Plan, 27 spill-over piped water supply schemes for 216 villages were under execution at the beginning of the IV Plan One new piped water supply scheme has been added during the IV Plan. Upto 1972-73, 6 schemes covering 23 villages were reported to be completed. In addition a target of 10,000 water sources with a population of 4 million was fixed during the IV Plan for covering with wells and handpumps. It is estimated that at the end of the IV Plan, 26315 water sources including those under the Central Accelerated Programmes of rural water supply (with a population of 10.52 million) will be covered with wells and handpumps.

Under the Central Accelerated programme for rural water supply an amount of Rs. 105 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1972-73, against which the State Government had reported an expenditure of Rs. 139.69 lakhs for construction of 6725 water sources in 6725 villages. During 1973-74, an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government. The State have reported an expenditure of Rs. 46.47 lakhs up to November, 1973 for providing 1342 water sources in as many villages.

Quantity of Rawa, Maida and Wheat Flour Supplied to W. Bengal for Biscuit Factories

3437. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Rawa, Maida and Wheat Flour supplied to West Bengal for the use of Biscuit factories, annually; and

(b) the quota fixed per biscuit factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotments of wheat from the Central Pool are made monthly to State Governments|Administrations to meet the requirements of the public distribution system and the Roller Flour Mills located with the States. Internal distribution of wheat and wheat products is the responsibility of the State Governments|Administrations.

Promotion of Books in Indian Languages

3438 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the arrangements made for the promotion of books in Indian Languages with special reference to Malayalam and the number of books published so far language-wise;

(b) what is the basis for giving remuneration for the translation of the books and whether there is any discrimination in giving the fee for different languages and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether there is no Editors for Malayalam and Assamese language Section and at the same time there are unqualified Editors for other languages and if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

More Agricultural Universities during 1974

3439. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to start more Agricultural Universities in the country during the year 1974; and

(b) if so, their locations and the time by which these are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Establishment of an Agricultural University is the prerogative of the State Governments. The Government of India do not themselves set up Agricultural Universities. However, they assist the State Governments through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the establishment and development of such Universities. Assistance can be given by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to new Agricultural Universities, after they have been declared fit to receive such assistance by the University Grants Commission. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has intimated their intention to establish two more Agricultural Universities at Faizabad and Kanpur and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir one in that State. The Government of Karnataka is considering the ques-

tion of establishing one more Agricultural University at Dharwar. Thus three or four more Agricultural Universities are likely to be established during 1974.

Age Limit for Post Doctoral Scholarships

3440. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed age-limit for post-Doctoral scholarships to experienced in service personnel for research and specialised training abroad; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to relax this age limit for meritorious candidates?

THE DEPUTTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad which is intended only for meritorious students subjects to the means test, 12 scholarships will be awarded during 1974-75 for Post-Doctoral Research Specialised Training. The candidates should have a doctorate degree in the subject field and at least five years experience either in research or teaching or industry. The age limit prescribed is 33 years on the 1st October 1974. Only in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates applying for scholarships, the prescribed age is relaxable upto three years.

Central Loan to West Bengal Farmers for purchase of Irrigation Pump sets

3441. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted a sum of Rs. 3.69 crores to the Government of West Bengal for distributions as loan to the agriculturists to enable them to purchase pump sets for irrigation;

(b) if so, how this money has been utilised by the West Bengal Government;

(c) whether it has been alleged that some West Bengal Ministers, in contravention of the recommendation of the Expert body, encouraged purchase of pump sets of particular brands from big manufacturers; and

(d) whether instead of being a boon the pump sets distributed with loans provided by Government or the Agro-Industries Corporation or the banks have in very many cases become a burden to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (b). The information has been called from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Progress of Fish Harbour at Roychowk, West Bengal

3442 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5026 on 17th December, 1973 regarding deep sea fishing project at Roychowk, West Bengal and state:

(a) progress so far achieved in connection with the proposed deep sea fishing harbour at Roychowk, South 24 Parganas West Bengal; and

(b) when exactly the construction work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have informed Government that some preliminary and protective works have so

far been carried out on the fishing harbour at Roychowk. Tenders for the construction invited earlier have been received and are under scrutiny by the Tender Committee. According to them the finalisation of tenders would take approximately 3 to 4 months, after which construction work would start.

(b) The construction work on the fishing harbour may be completed early in 1976, if the Plan of Operations goes according to schedule.

Economy in Material Cost

3443. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Materials Management have suggested cut in material cost through efficient material management;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has been examined and found acceptable; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to effect economy in material cost and the saving likely to be effected on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). No specific suggestion has been made by the National Association of Materials Management. However, as a result of discussions by the Bureau of Public enterprises with the Sectary of the Association certain steps are in the process of being taken in this direction in collaboration with the said Association.

Reclassification of the Present Categories of suites for Government Employees

3444. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the revised pay structure, whether Government have taken a decision on reclassification of the present categories of suites/tenements for Government employees in various scales;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) other steps taken to ensure speedier and greater housing facilities to the Government employees during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the percentage of employees likely to be benefited; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to provide housing facilities to the employees who have rendered 15 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The construction of more residential units in the general pool during the Fifth Five Year Plan depends upon the availability of funds building materials, etc. It cannot be said at this stage what percentage of employees is likely to be benefited during the plan period.

(d) No Sir. But within the limitations of resources, it is Government's policy to provide accommodation to the largest number of employees within the shortest possible time.

Presence of Toxin in Agricultural Commodities

3445. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surveys carried out by Central Food Technological Research Institute in Karnataka have revealed that agricultural commodities of daily consumption contain toxic substances called 'aflatoxin'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Apart from promoting research and development in checking aflatoxin, Government are sponsoring programmes for the application of results of research available for the control of aflatoxin in food materials.

वनस्पति मिलों द्वारा घी के लिये पौलिथीन डिब्बों का प्रयोग

3446. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पता है कि देश में वनस्पति मिलों ने घी के लिये पौलिथीन डिब्बों का प्रयोग शुरु कर दिया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को टिन डिब्बों से ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन मिलों ने ऐसे डिब्बों के लिये सरकार से परामर्श किया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य):

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने 1 किलोग्राम और 2 किलोग्राम निवल के अधिक घनत्व वाले पोलीथीन के डिब्बों का वनस्पति की पैकिंग के लिये इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति प्रदान की है। पालीथीन के डिब्बों में बन्द वनस्पति के मूल्य उसी क्षमता के टीन के डिब्बों के मूल्य की तुलना में काफी कम है। 2 किलोग्राम के पैक के बारे में 55 पैसे का लाभ है।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को भूमि का आवंटन

3447. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हरिजनो और आदिवासियों को कृषि योग्य कुल कितनी भूमि आवंटित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) कृषि जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में यह व्यवस्था है कि फालतू भूमि का वितरण करते समय विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। इन मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बनाये या संशोधित किए गए भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी सभी कानूनों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध होने वाली भूमि के क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में इन कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के दौरान ही पता चल सकता है।

अन्य प्रकार की कृषि-भूमि के वितरण के मामले में कई राज्य सरकारों ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है ।

इसके अलावा आदिवासी विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं में भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को बसाने के प्रयोजन से सरकारी परती भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए योजना में निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य रखा गया है :—

	एकड़
(1) गंजम, उड़ीसा	5,000
(2) कोरापुट, उडीसा	2,000
(3) श्रीकाकुलम, आंध्र-प्रदेश	2,500
(4) सिंहभूम, बिहार	775

Progress made by the Highway Research Board

3448. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made by the Highway Research Board under the minimum needs programme since the board was set up in April, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): All roads other than National Highways including the roads under the Minimum Needs Programme are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Government of India have not set up any Highway research Board under the Minimum Needs Programmes or otherwise.

The Indian Roads Congress which is a private body, has however, set up a Highway Research Board under its aegis, in October, 1973.

गत छः महीनों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में कम पाया गया खाद्यान्न

3449. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गत छः महीनों के अन्दर कितना खाद्यान्न कम अथवा गायब पाया गया और इनमें सबसे अधिक कमी किन 10 गोदामों में पायी गई; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई और कितने ऐसे दोषी व्यक्ति हैं जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों के पास पड़ी हुई पुस्तकों का स्टाक

3450. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, साहित्य अकादमी, ललित कला अकादमी के पास पृथक पृथक् कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकों का स्टाक है ; और

(ख) इन पुस्तकों की बिक्री के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, साहित्य अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी के पुस्तक भण्डारों का मूल्य क्रमशः 18.60 लाख रु०, 53.00 लाख रुपये 25.00 लाख रुपये और 9.10 लाख रुपये हैं।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय अपने प्रकाशनों की बिक्री को आठ थोक विक्रेता एजेन्टों और 90 खुदरा एजेन्टों के जरिए तथा पुस्तक मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेकर प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने अपनी पुस्तकों की बिक्री और संवितरण के लिये एक मात्र संवितरकों को नियुक्त किया है, और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अब क्षेत्रीय प्रतिनिधियों को नियुक्त करने का भी प्रबन्ध कर रहा है।

साहित्य अकादमी ने नई दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास स्थित अपने कार्यालयों में बिक्री के प्रबन्ध किये हुए हैं और यह मुख्य एजेन्टों और पुस्तक विक्रेताओं की सेवाओं का उपयोग करती हैं, जिन्हें विशेष रियायतें दी जाती हैं। बिक्री को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से और अपने प्रकाशनों की विम पित करने के लिए अकादमी का पुस्तक प्रदर्शनियों आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव हैं।

ललितकला अकादमी, पुस्तक विक्रेताओं की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के अलावा पुस्तक मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भी भाग लेती हैं।

बीजों की सुधरी हुई किस्मों की सप्लाई के बारे में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की असफलता

3451. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम कृषकों की मांग के अनुसार गेहूं, ज्वार तथा मक्का के बीजों की सुधरी हुई किस्मों को सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक निगम द्वारा गेहूं, ज्वार, कपास तथा सब्जियां के बीजों की कितनी नवीनतम किस्में तैयार की गई हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था और किसानों में उनके वितरण के लिये मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी होती हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम और तराई विकास निगम जैसे अखिल भारतीय बीज उत्पादक संगठन भी अखिल भारतीय महत्व की विभिन्न फसलों की संकर और अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। सहकारी एजेंसियों और प्राईवेट बीज उत्पादक संगठन भी उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम का बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त मांग-पत्रों और निगम द्वारा अपने विक्रेताओं के जरिए बीज की मांगों के लिये गये जायजों तथा सारे देश में बिक्री के साधनों पर निर्भर करता है। निगम द्वारा वितरित किये गए गेहूं, ज्वार और मक्का के बीजों की मात्रा में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है जो कि निम्न लिखित तालिका से स्पष्ट है :-

बीज का नाम	वर्ष	वितरित की गई मात्रा (क्विं में)
1	2	3
मक्का	1971-72	14476.39
	1972-73	24581.86
	1973-74 (दिसम्बर तक)	7459.27
ज्वार	1971-72	1462.27
	1972-73	6985.27
	1973-74 (दिसम्बर तक)	3632.49

1	2	3
गेहूं	1971–72	46885.95
	1972–73	62071.35
	1973–74	93684.57
	(दिसम्बर तक)	

(ग) यह निगम भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य अनुसंधान संगठनों द्वारा विकसित की गई अखिल भारतीय महत्व की फसलों की किस्मों के बीजों के वर्धन की व्यवस्था करता है। इस समय यह निगम संकर मक्का, संकर ज्वारी, संकर बाजरा, धान, गेहूं तिलहनों, सब्जियों, चारा आदि जैसी विभिन्न फसलों के बीजों की 200 किस्मों के बीजों की व्यवस्था करता है।

Functioning of Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal

3452. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any control of the Central Government over the functioning of Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal when the Central Government are paying more than 75 per cent of their budget; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, is administered by a Board of Governors consisting of 15 members which includes one representative of the Central Government and two representatives of the State Government as provided in the Memorandum of Association for the Maulana Aazad College of Technology Society. The Finance Committee scrtinizes the budget proposals of the College an dmakes its recommendations to the Board of Governors. On receipt of the Board's recommendation, the Central Government examines the proposals and makes the budget provision for the College. The Regional Officer of the Ministry is also a Member of the Finance Committee.

(b) The composition of the Society/Board of Governors is in accordance with the approved scheme for setting up of the Regional Engineering Colleges.

फालतू भूमि का वितरण

3453. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री राज्यों में उपलब्ध फालतू भूमि के बारे में 25 फरवरी, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 657 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी नये कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यवार कितने परिवारों को फालतू भूमि उपलब्ध करके वितरित किये जाने की संभावना है और इसे कितनी अवधि में वितरित किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत हरिजन परिवार होंगे जिन्हें यह फालतू भूमि वितरित की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के दौरान ही इस बात का ठीक-ठीक पता चल

सकेगा कि इनके क्रियान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी फालतू भूमि उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है। बहरहाल कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अस्थाई अनुमान भेजे हैं। उन्होंने फालतू भूमि बांटे जाने से लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या संबंधी अनुमान भी भेजे हैं। इस संबंध में एक विवरण संलग्न है। इससे लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों की वास्तविक संख्या भूमि की उपलब्धि के अतिरिक्त ऐसी भूमि के स्थान और लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दी जाने वाली भूमि पर निर्भर करेगी। इससे लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों में हरिजन परिवारो की संख्या कितने प्रतिशत होगी इस संबंध में इस समय पता लगा सकना संभव नही है। तथापि, राज्यों के सभी कानूनों और उनके अधीन बनाए गए नियमो के अन्तर्गत फालतू भूमि के वितरण के मामले मे भूमिहीम हरिजनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

वर्तमान स्थिति में जोत की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन की प्रक्रिया में काफी समय लगता है और इस प्रक्रिया के प्रत्येक चरण में कितना समय लगेगा इसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता अतः यह ठीक ठीक नहीं बताया जा सकता कि फालतू भूमि के वितरण के लिये कितना समय आवश्यक होगा।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की संख्या
बिहार	2,50,000
हरियाणा	35,000
मध्य प्रदेश	10,000
महाराष्ट्र	50,000
कर्नाटक	80,000
उड़ीसा	2,00,000
तमिलनाडू	50,000 से 60,000
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,00,000
पश्चिम बंगाल	5,00,000
दिल्ली	1,500
गोवा, दमन और दीव	1,400

मध्य प्रदेश में अलीराजपुर में नेहरू स्मारक कृषि कालेज की स्थापना

3454. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले के अलीराजपुर में नेहरू स्मारक कृषि कालेज की स्थापना की योजना पर काफी समय पहले विचार किया गया था, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या अलीराजपुर के महाराजा ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उक्त संस्थान के लिये कुछ भूमि का दान करने संबंधी अपने निर्णय की लिखित सूचना दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस योजना पर क्या लागत आयेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : राज्यों में कृषि महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना का विशेषाधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है। मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले के अलीराजपुर में नेहरू स्मारक कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना संबंधी कोई सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास नहीं है।

Damage to Crop to Pests and Disease

3455. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural crops this year had suffered considerably due to damage by pests and disease;

(b) if so, the extent of damages and approximate value of loss due to this;

(c) whether a kind of yellow flies damaged considerably the crops in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fight these pests in Kerala as also all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). In current agricultural year some areas in Bihar, Haryana, Shtra and U.P. were affected by pests and diseases in an epidemic form. Details of the pests or diseases affecting the different crops, estimated area affected and the estimate extent of damage is given under:—

Name of the State	Name of pest or disease	Area reported to be affected (in hectares)	Estimated extent of damage due to pest or disease
Kerala	Brown Hopper on paddy	1,34,000	10 to 75% in different areas. It is not possible to quantity the likely loss.
U. P. Bihar Haryana Punjab	Pyrilla on sugarcane	9,11,000	..
Rajasthan	Brown rust on wheat	8,000	Severe damage on 1200 Acres
Bihar	Pod Borer on gram	39,000	5 to 20%
Maharashtra	Midge on jowar	8,90,000	Upto 25 %

There was no attack on crops in Kerala by Yellow Flies.

The assessment of the extent of damage to crops by insects and pests is an extremely intricate problem and it is difficult to estimate with any order or precision the loss both in physical and financial terms.

In all the above cases, immediately on receipt of report of epidemic outbreak of the pests and diseases, Joint surveys by the Central and State Government officers were organised to assess the area affected and the to recommend control measures.

On the basis of surveys, control operations were initiated by the concerned State Governments.

Strike by Teachers in Gujarat

3456. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 800 teachers belonging to the Gujarat State Colleges and Universities resumed the classes from 18th February, 1974;

(b) if so, whether they had gone on strike from February 3, 1974 demanding the release of those arrested under the MISA and the right to hold peaceful processions and demonstration;

(c) whether the situation has worsened further due to the Navnirman Yuvak Samiti's decision to continue the agitation till the Assembly is dissolved; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by the Union Government to restore the normalcy in this field?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (RROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Postponment of Examinations due to strike in Gujarat

3457. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the agitation in the Gujarat State all the Institutions in the State are closed and all the examinations have been postponed;

(b) what steps are being taken to make educational institutes function normally; and

(c) when the examinations in all the categories would be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Universities and colleges are closed. Primary and Secondary schools are functioning in areas not affected by the agitation. The Secondary School Certificate Examination had to be postponed to the first week of April 1974. The All India Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education commenced on 12th March 1974 as scheduled.

(b) and (c). In view of the latest developments, normal functioning of educational institutions, it is expected, will be restored and the Examinations held. as soon as possible.

Social Welfare Schemes during Fifth Plan

3458. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a Rs. 230 crore plan for social welfare schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the proposed programme;

(c) what are the States covered under this programme; and

(d) what amount will be spent in the State of Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs .229 crores has been made for social welfare of which Rs. 200 crores

is for Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes and Rs. 29 crores for plans of States/Union Territories.

(b) The programmes heads and their allocations indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are as follows:

Centre	(Rs. in crores
1. Family and Child Welfare Projects.	3·20
2. Child Welfare	135 00
3. Women Welfare	21·00
4. Welfare of the Handicapped.	11·00
5. Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring and Training. .	8·10
6. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations by Central Social Welfare Board and Strengthening its Field Organization. . .	8·00
7. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations. . .	3·50
8. Educational Work for Prohibition.	0·20
Total:	200·00
State Union Territories. .	29·00
Total :	229 00

(c) All the States and Union Territories will be covered.

(d) The Fifth Plan outlays for States are being finalised.

Sale of Bogus Bajra Seeds in Maharashtra

3459. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a racket in Maharashtra in which bogus hybrid bajra seeds were being packed and sold in bags bearing the stamp of Maharashtra Government; and

(b) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Sir .

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in the level of ground water and its use in States

3460. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1021 on the 19th November, 1973 regarding ground water resources and state:

(a) whether the information regarding excessive ground water and rising of ground water level in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has since been collected;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to draw plans to utilise the excess water; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken in taking a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Haryana .	The sub-soil water level has been rising in parts of districts Jind and Hissar.
	Installation of shallow and deep tubewells has been taken up under I.D.A. credit project and other schemes. A Repeater I.D.A. credit project is under consideration.

Punjab	The behaviour of the water table has been fluctuating since 1966. Plans for the installation of 10,000 shallow tube-wells in 1973-74, 1,00,000 shallow tube-wells and 2,500 deep wells are in hand.
Uttar Pradesh .	There is no indication in rise in water level which may cause excessive availability of ground water.
West Benga .	No rise in ground water level has been reported.

Cost and working of cleaning machines purchased by F.C.I.

3461. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDARAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India bought some cleaning machines for its use;

(b) if so, the total cost of the machines purchased and how many of them are in use in different parts of the country; and

(c) how many of these machines are lying idle and the reasons for keeping them idle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB. P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). 317 cleaning machines have been purchased by the Food Corporation of India at cost of about Rs. 28 lakhs and these are in use in different parts of the country either at the time of procurement or for removing foreign matter, weed seeds etc. The cleaning operations being seasonal the machines are used as and when necessary.

मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों के रख रखाव पर वार्षिक व्यय

3462. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक मंत्री के निवास स्थान में (I) भवन मरम्मत (II) फर्नीचर (III) उद्यानों के रख-रखाव पर, अलग अलग कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में पक्की सड़को की लम्बाई

3463. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति एक लाख व्यक्तियों पर पक्की सडकों की लम्बाई कितनी है ; और

(ख) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में यह आंकडे क्या थे ।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति लाख आबादी पर किलो मीटरों में है । समस्त एजेंसियों "पक्का" शब्द सड़क सांख्यिकी के संकलन में प्रयोग में न होने से) के अन्त र्गत

सतही सडको की लम्बाई के बारे में सूचना निम्न प्रकार है—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	94
असम	43
बिहार	69
गुजरात	81
हरियाणा	77
हिमाचल प्रदेश	79
जम्मू और काश्मीर	118
केरल	199
कर्नाटक	183
मध्य प्रदेश	83
महाराष्ट्र	88
मणिपुर	96
मेघालय	188
नागालैंड	186
उडीसा	48
पजाब	107
राजस्थान	89
तमिलनाडू	125
उत्तर प्रदेश	40
त्रिपुरा	82
पश्चिम बगाल	40
केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	108
समस्त भारत	85

(ख) ऊपर दिये गये राज्यो के लिये 31, मार्च, 1951 के तुलनात्मक आकडे उपलब्ध नही हैं। परन्तु सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग और तत्कालीन 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' राज्यो के लिये स्थानीय सस्थाओ द्वारा अनुरक्षित कुल सतही सडको (राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित) से सबधित सूचना नीचे दी गई है—

भाग 'क' राज्य

आन्ध्र (मद्रास के आकडे भी शामिल हैं)	
असम	24
बिहार	13
बम्बई	56
मध्य प्रदेश	49
मद्रास	75
उडीसा	29
पजाब	34
उत्तर प्रदेश	26
पश्चिम बगाल	23

भाग 'ख' राज्य

हैदराबाद	46
जम्मू और काश्मीर	25
मध्य भारत	85
मैसूर	124
पेप्सू	22
राजस्थान	35
सौराष्ट्र	74
ट्रावनकोर कोचीन	43
समस्त भारत	43

भाग 'ग' राज्य

अजमेर	71
भोपाल	85
कुर्ग	270
दिल्ली	2
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9
कच्छ	8
मणिपुर	9
त्रिपुरा	24
विन्ध्य प्रदेश	49

इन आकडो मे शहरी तथा अन्य विभागीय सडके जो भी उस समय बिजली, रेल, सिचाई तथा वन विभागो के अन्तर्गत थी शामिल नही है। क्योकि सबधित आंकडे उपलब्ध नही है

Shipyard at Haldia

3464. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided not to set up any shipyard at Haldia during Fifth Plan though Rs. 50 crores have been earmarked for new shipyards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Suggestions were received from several quarters including various maritime State Governments for setting up shipyards in their States. A Techno-Economic Working Group was set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites (including Haldia) proposed by the State Governments and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. The report of this Group has been received and is under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards in the country.

Findings of Expert Committee regarding Books prescribed for School Students

3465. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the findings of an expert committee, headed by the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, no less than 375 books prescribed for students in schools in different States contain "material prejudicial to national integration"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 1387 books reviewed by the Expert Committee, 375 were found to contain objectionable material prejudicial to National Integration. Of these 25 were recommended to be withdrawn from schools from July, 1971, and 350 were such in which passages, lines or words were recommended to be either modified or deleted, by July, 1972.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested to take suitable action on these recommendations. They have taken action on some of the recommendations while action on others is under their consideration. They are being requested to expedite action where it has yet to be taken.

Arrest of Officers of Delhi Milk Scheme for adulterating milk

3466. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of DMS were arrested for adulterating milk;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into their activities; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). No official of DMS was arrested. However, two Depot Agents working at Depot No. 26B were arrested by Police in April. 1973 for allegedly inter-changing caps of milk bottles and selling toned milk as standardised milk. The Police investigation is in progress and the result of the enquiry has not been made known to the DMS so far.

Setting up of Agro-Industry Corporation and Agro-Service Centre in Orissa

3467. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4366 on 27th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the statement fulfilling the promise made in reply to unstarred question No. 4366 answered on 27-8-1973, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6453/74].

Autonomy for Indian Agricultural Research Institute

3468. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientific and Technical Staff Association of the IARI has urged the Government to give autonomy to the Institute;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India, after giving careful consideration to the recommendation made by the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee, the views expressed by the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. and eminent scientists, and the systems prevailing in other scientific institutions in the country. have *inter-alia* decided to delegate greater administrative and financial powers and autonomy to the Institutes so that programmes and projects can be implemented with as little reference to I.C.A.R. headquarters as possible. The details of operational and functional autonomy within the frame-work of the above decision are being worked out as a part of reorganisation of the I.C.A.R.

Reservation in Government jobs for physically handicapped persons

3469. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that physically handicapped persons suffer a lot for want of jobs;

(b) whether Government are planning to introduce legislation for reservation in Government jobs for them; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been presented to him by the delegation of the Handicapped Welfare Association recently and if so, contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Physically handicapped persons to have difficulty in securing work.

(b) No final decision has been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

Probe into adulteration of fertiliser

3470. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 504 on 17th December, 1973 regarding detection of bags of adulterated fertiliser and state:

(a) outcome of the probe in this regard; and

(b) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Punjab out of 663 bags of various fertilisers seized 250 bags of DAP were found adulterated. Investigation by Police is in progress. It is also reported that one person has been arrested in connection with this case.

Scheme for development of plots by H.U.D.C.O.

3471. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned any schemes at a loan of over Rs. 11 crores for development of plots;

(b) if so, the total number of plots to be developed;

(c) whether any plots would be developed in Orissa; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. HUDCO have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 287.16 lakhs for Sikharpur Housing Accommodation scheme, Cuttak, Orissa which provides for development of 1669 plots and construction of 1500 flats/houses.

(d) Does not arise.

Expenditure on 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign'

3473. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme for 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign' has been in operation in India for the last few years;

(b) what is the portion of the amount that is being spent on propaganda and publications in this regard every year;

(c) whether it is necessary to incur expenditure on such propaganda and publications rather than actually spending the same for the purpose for which the campaign is meant; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to cut all unnecessary expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. The Freedom From Hunger Campaign, now renamed as People's Action for Development (India), which was launched all over the world by the FAO of the United Nations in the year 1960 has been in operation in India for the last 14 years.

(b) The amount spent on propaganda and publicity about the Campaign has been quite negligible. The figures for the last 4 years are as under:—

Year	Amount spent on projects	Amount spent on publicity, propaganda etc.	Percentage of amount spent on publicity
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(%)
1970 .	97·12	..	..
1971 .	84·29	0·11	0·13%
1972 .	53·28	0·34	0·64%
1973 .	52·45	0·30	0·57%

(c) We feel this expenditure is necessary. Informing the donor agencies, the FAO and the general public both in India and abroad. as to how the assistance received from abroad has been utilised is an imperative obligation on the part of the recipient organisation. The so called expenditure on publicity is really a process of education and stimulates voluntary bodies executive the projects to greater efforts.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaint from Food and Civil Supply Corporation of Bihar regarding Supply of Substandard wheat by F.C.I. Digha

3474. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether from the Food Corporation godown at Digha, Patna 132 bags of substandard wheat was supplied to the Food and Civil Supply Corporation of Bihar;

(b) whether the Food and Civil Supply Corporation of Bihar has made protest in this regard;

(c) if so, the gist thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A verbal complaint was made by the Chairman, State Food Corporation, Bihar to the effect that 60 bags of substandard wheat were delivered from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India on 27th December, 1973 and 72 bags on 31st December, 1973.

An enquiry was conducted and it was found that no such substandard wheat had been supplied.

वसूली लक्ष्य कम होने के कारण चावल और गहूं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव

3475. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री डी० पी० जदेजा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या चावल और गेहूं के वसूली लक्ष्य कम होने के कारण सरकार इनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : चावल की वसूली अब तक संतोषजनक है और सरकार का चावल के वसूली मूल्य में और वृद्धि करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । आगामी मौसम के लिए गेहूं के वसूली मूल्य राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से शीघ्र ही निर्धारित किए जायेंगे ।

डालडा की कमी

3476. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी और पूरे देश को डालडा की अत्यधिक कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कमी के कारणों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० मौ): (क) से (ग). डालडा वनस्पति का केवल एक ब्राड है। जनवरी, 1974 मे कम पैदावार होने के कारण दिल्ली में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में कुल मिला कर वनस्पति की सप्लाई स्थिति कुछ कठिन हो गई थी। उत्पादक केन्द्रो से तेल की निर्विघ्न सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए है उनसे फरवरी से सामान्य स्थिति को बहाल करने में मदद मिली है। यदि दिल्ली मे प्रमुख उत्पादक यूनिट, जो कि बन्द पड़े है, शीघ्र ही पुन: काम शुरू नहीं करते हैं, तो दिल्ली में स्थिति फिर से कठिन हो सकती है।

सुपर बाजार से वनस्पति घी की चोर बाजार में बिक्री

3477. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी शिकायत सरकार को मिली है कि वनस्पति घी सुपर बाजार से चोर बाजारी में बिक रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिसम्बर के महीने में सुपर बाजार में कितना डालडा आया तथा कितना जनता में बांटा गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

तथापि, दिसम्बर, 1973 के महीने में सुपर बाजार ने 1, 2 तथा 4 किलोग्राम के डिब्बों में 42.18 मीटरी टन वनस्पति घी खरीदा और जनता को सरकार द्वारा नियत किये गये खुदरा मूल्य पर बेचा। सुपर बाजार द्वारा, दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल पूर्ति प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में दिए गए निदेशों का पालन किया गया है।

फरवरी के लिये कंट्रोल तथा खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए चीनी

3478. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फरवरी मास के लिये चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया है,

(ख) नियंत्रित दर पर कितनी चीनी बची जायेगी, और

(ग) खुले बाजार में कितनी चीनी बेची जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). फरवरी, 1974 के लिए निर्धारित किए गए 3.05 लाख मीटरी टन के कोटे में से, 2 लाख मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी विभिन्न राज्यों संघ शासित प्रदेशों को 2.15 रु० प्रति किलो के एक से मूल्य पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचने के लिए और 1.05 लाख मीटरी टन खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए आबंटित की गई थी।

Request for more funds for the development of fisheries in M.P.

3479. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Government had urged the Centre to allocate more funds for the development of fisheries in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 1970.96 crores for their Fifth Five Year Plan development programmes. However, due to financial constraints. this was scaled down to a level of Rs. 1050 crores. The corresponding outlay for fisheries development programmes was therefore reduced from a level of Rs. 5.10 crores to Rs. 3.35 crores. As regards Annual Plan 1974-75, the Madhya Pradesh Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 63 lakhs for fisheries development, against which an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs was approved.

Reduction in financial allocation for National capital region

3480. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered Committee for the National Capital Region have decided to reduce the financial allocations to States during the ensuing financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the achievements of this NCR Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The High Powered Board for the National Capital Region has approved the National Capital Regional Plan and appointed a Committee to consider matters relating to detailed planning and implementation of the region.

Additional area for production of Commercial Crop during Fifth Plan

3481. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring an additional area of land under the multicropping sequence to augment the production of commercial crops during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, break-up of area cropwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Multiple Cropping Programme, a target of about 11 million hectares of additional area to be covered has been tentatively fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Multiple Cropping Programme has been launched in the various States with a view to increasing the agricultural production in the country through judicious and efficient use of land and water resources, introduction of high yielding and short duration varieties of crops, and inputs like fertilizers and pesticides

etc. Recommendations regarding cropping sequences considered suitable for particular regions are made on the basis of research information available. The cropping sequences may include various commercial crops. food crops, horticultural crops and fodder crops etc. Commercial crops like cotton, groundnut, rape seed mustard, soyabean, sunflower, etc. will be included in the recommended cropping sequences. wherever feasible, with a view to increasing production of these crops.

The crop-wise break-up of the additional area of about 11 million hectares is as under:

Crop	*Area in million Hectares*
Rice	1·5
Wheat	2·0
Maize	0·5
Jowar	0·5
Bajra	0·5
Pulses	1·5
Sugarcane	0·4
Cotton	0·8
Oilseeds	1·9
Jute & Mesta	0·1
Other Crops	1·2
Total	10·9

Setting up of National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Handicapped and Mentally retarded

3482. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleasd to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up four National Institutes for the blind, deaf, handicapped and mentally retarded; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop four National Institutes one each for the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. These institutes will concentrate on research, training of personnel, production of literature and the provision of some nationally needed services.

Open-air godowns hired by F.C.I, Moradabad

3483. MAULANA ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open air godowns hired by Food Corporation of India in Moradabad District in U.P. and the rent for each godown:

(b) whether grains stored in some of the godowns was spoiled and rendered unfit for consumption;

(c) if so, quantity thereof; and

(d) whether all the godowns rented are being properly utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Seven godowns have been hired by the Food Corporation of India in Moradabad District in U.P. at the following monthly rents:—

(i) Rs. 1428·00

(ii) Rs. 1344·00

(iii) Rs. 1102·43

(iv) Rs. 504·00

(v) Rs. 168·00

(vi) Rs. 105·00

(vii) Rs. 35 00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 306.2 tonnes.

(d) The requirements of storage capacity are reviewed from time to time and only such hired capacities are retained as are necessary for storage of stocks.

Open Air Godowns hired in Nainital (U.P.)

3484. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Nainital District (U.P.) some open air godowns have been taken on rent;

(b) if so, the rent for each godown;

(c) whether foodgrains stored in Majhauli godown got spoiled and rendered unfit; and

(d) if so, the quantity of foodgrains spoiled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Two godowns have been hired by the Food Corporation of India in Nainital District (U.P.) on a monthly rent of Rs. 5040/- and Rs. 1200/-.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) 273.3 tonnes.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों में यात्रा करत समय जनता को असुविधा

3485. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली सभी प्राइवेट बसों की छतें बहुत नीची हैं और दरवाजे संकीर्ण हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । दिल्ली परिवहन निगम 1964 से प्राइवेट बसों (ठेके की बसों) को भाड़े पर लेने लगा । आरम्भ में, प्राइवेट परिचालकों द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई गाड़ियों की ऊंचाई 6 फुट से कम थी । बाद में, निगम के लिए और प्राईवेट बसें लेना आवश्यक हो गया । तब यह निर्णय किया गया कि केवल 6 फुट ऊंचाई वाली बसों को ही किराये पर लिया जाये । अतः स्थिति यह है कि 1968 के अन्त तक ली गई प्राईवेट बसों की ऊंचाई फर्श की सतह से 6 फुट से कम है । कुछ एक को छोड़कर 1969 में तथा उसके बाद रखी गई सभी बसों की ऊंचाई 6 फुट से अधिक है ।

Reorganisation of Polytechnics in Delhi

3486. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reorganise the polytechnics in Delhi to provide vocational and general education there;

(b) whether plans in this regard have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when a final approval of the plan in this regard is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Delhi Administration is examining the feasibility of utilising the existing facilities in Polytechnics and other technical institutions, to the extent necessary, for introducing the proposed programme of vocationalisation of Secondary education.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Crop Insurance Scheme for groundnut in Gujarat

3487. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation is exploring the possibility of introducing a pilot crop insurance scheme on groundnut in Saurashtra (Gujarat) next season; and

(b) if so, whether efforts are also made for formulating such pilot schemes in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The General Insurance Corporation is exploring the possibility of introducing a pilot crop insurance scheme for groundnut in Junagadh.

(b) The Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation have taken up with the State Governments the question of introducing pilot schemes for selected crops in selected areas on the lines of the crop insurance scheme in operation in Baroda district of Gujarat State in respect of H-4 Cotton. The State Governments have been requested to identify the crops and areas suitable for the introduction of the pilot scheme and also to locate appropriate collaborating agencies which can provide the infrastructural support.

Talks between I.A.R.I. and Russian Scientists on new wheat variety

3488. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held between Indian and Russian scientists at ICAR in the 2nd and 3rd week of December, 1973;

(b) if so, whether identification of new wheat varieties were discussed therein; and

(c) what other subjects figured in the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes. An Indo-Soviet

Symposium on "Methods of Selection of Short Stem Varieties of Wheat" was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi from 11-12-1973 to 12-12-1973. It was attended by five Soviet Scientists and 20 Indian Scientists.

(c) The Indian and U.S.S.R. Wheat Scientists who participated in the Symposium also discussed the ways on further collaboration between Indian and Soviet Wheat Scientists. The important recommendations made as a result of these discussions are as under: —

(i) There should be an exchange of germ-plasm of wheat between India and U.S.S.R. to promote wheat research between the two countries.

(ii) Wheat Scientists of both the countries may visit the experimental plots of wheat at the research stations in both the countries to select materials that will be useful to them. Part of the selected materials will be grown by the recipient countries and the other by the donor countries.

(iii) Some of the disease problems between India and U.S.S.R. are similar. To have an idea about genetic resistance of varieties in both countries it was suggested that there should be plant pathological screening nurseries between two countries.

(iv) A project on developing drought-resistant wheat varieties between India and U.S.S.R. may be initiated. The disease forecasting system which is being developed in India is very useful. This aspect of work may also be jointly initiated between India and U.S.S.R.

Closure of sugar mills in certain states due to shortage of Coal

3489. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar mills in Bihar, U.P. and Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are facing closure due to the shortage of coal;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Union Government has taken up this matter with the concerned Ministries to help the States for supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). Reports have been received from sugar factories in Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu regarding coal shortages, but no imminence of closure of factories has been reported. As and when reports of shortage of coal are received, the matter is taken up with the coal Controller, Calcutta and the Railway Board to ensure regular movement of coal wagons from collieries to the sugar factories.

Cultivation of Tapioca in Himalayan Valley

3490. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivation of Tapioca, a tuber crop widely grown in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, has been found to be very successful in the valley region of outer Himalayas;

(b) whether it is a great foreign exchange earner also; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Tapioca is generally cultivated in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and certain parts of Karnataka where the soil and climatic factors are ideally suitable for obtaining good yields. There is no experimental data regarding suitability of the valley regions of outer Himalayas for this crop. However, Tapioca is grown in home-stead lands in some of the north-eastern lower hill and valley regions.

(b) The exports of Tapioca and its products during past two years have been as follows:

	1971-72		1972-73	
	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (in Rs.)
Tapioca and Sago and substitutes . . .	27184	47325	5813	11431
Tapioca Crude chips	Nil	Nil	465	655
Tapioca flour	37	70	10000	9500
Total Value :		Rs. 47,395		Rs. 21,586

(c) The State Governments are taking up Tapioca Development Programmes under the State Sector and in Kerala State an intensive Tapioca Cultivation Programme is being implemented as a package programme supported by field demonstrations distribution of planting material and making available short-term credit from the cooperatives.

A full-fledged Central Tuber Crops Research Institute at Trivandrum is engaged in research for the improvement of tapioca. In addition I.C.A.R. sponsored All India Coordinated Research Project on Tuber Crops (other than potato) is also in operation at Rajendranagar (Hyderabad), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu); Jorhat (Assam) and Dholi (Bihar) in different agro-climatic regions of the country, with the objective to promote multi-disciplinary research to improve the productivity of the tuber crops in general and tapioca in particular.

Symposium on the role of wheat in the progress of mankind

3491. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether symposium on the role of wheat in the progress of mankind was held in New Delhi on 19th February, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the outcome of the symposium; and

(c) how many experts took part in the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The important recommendations are contained in the attached statement.

(c) 186 delegates participated in the symposium.

Statement

STATEMENT GIVING SUMMARY OF THE SALIENT CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED AT THE SYMPOSIUM

1. Continued emphasis on increasing yield rates to maintain the thrust of the Green Revolution over a long period.

2. Development of an optimum cropping pattern and a suitable variety mix for varying climatic and soil conditions in the country.

3. Intensification of efforts for weed and pests control and provision of adequate fertilisers.

4. Proper direction and coordination of available knowledge and facilities and infusing management practices at various levels.

5. Maximise utilisation and development of export potential through research and development in processing techniques.

Closing of reading room by Sahitya Akademi

3492. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi is contemplating the closure of its Reading Room;

(b) if so, the reasons for the contemplated move; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider this move taking into fact the number of readers availing themselves of a large number of periodicals: Newspapers and Valuable books in all Indian languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Educational Survey

3493. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Educational Survey is being undertaken by the Government for the entire country;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the survey;

(c) the nature and the composition of the Apex Team for co-ordinating the survey in the various States; and

(d) the likely date of the completion of the survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the Survey are:—

(i) to collect the essential statistical data for all educational institutions as on 31st December, 1973 for purposes of planning;

(ii) to survey the existing educational institutions of all categories (pre-primary, primary, middle, secondary and vocational schools, undergraduate and post-graduate

colleges, research institutions, etc.) in all essential respects such as location, area served, enrolments (according to sex, age, scheduled castes and tribes, classes, faculties etc.), socio-economic background of students including first generation learners, staff, buildings and facilities, etc.;

(iii) to identify and enumerate all distinct habitations and to make proposals for the location of primary, middle and secondary schools and institutions of higher education;

(iv) to identify regional imbalances of educational development at the block and district levels in respect of different stages of education.

(c) At the National level, there is an Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India. The composition of the Committee is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6454/74].

(d) By the end of February, 1975.

Coordinated programme for transportation of Cargo by Coastal Shipping

3494. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coordinated programme for transportation of bulk cargo like coal, cement and salt by coastal shipping with Railways has been worked out; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of above cargo earmarked for coastal shipping during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A Study team under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Shipping is examining the question of coordination between Railways and Coastal Shipping for carriage of bulk cargo. The Committee has not yet finalised its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of V.I.Ps from their mansions to Flats

3495. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme in New Delhi to move the V.I.Ps from their mansions to flats;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) the period within which this programme will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. But future construction in New Delhi will be mostly in multistoreyed buildings to provide flat-type accommodation. Because of the current financial and other constraints, there is no early prospect of a new construction programme being undertaken.

Selection of a Doctor to accompany Indian Contingent to Commonwealth Games

3496. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doctor selected to accompany the Indian Contingent to the Commonwealth Games held at Christchurch, New Zealand in Jan-

uary, 1974 was changed at the last moment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such alteration was contrary to the decision of the All India Council of Sports that no changes in the Official list of the Contingent would be permitted; and

(d) whether the sanction of Government was taken for such alteration and if so, the reasons for giving such sanction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) to (d). The 29-member Contingent approved for participation in the Commonwealth Games, held at Christchurch during January-February, 1974, included one Medical Officer Changes in the approved members of the teams are not normally allowed, except where any approved member may not be able to accompany the team due to unavoidable circumstances. The Indian Olympic Association, which had sponsored this Contingent, brought to the notice of this Ministry on the evening of 16th February, 1974, on which date the Contingent was originally scheduled to leave India for Christchurch, that the Medical Officer already approved, was not in a position to leave for Christchurch, because he was not able to pay for his air passage and boarding and lodging expenses at Christchurch. The Government of India had agreed to give financial assistance in respect of air passage of only the 20 Sportsmen and the Chief-de-Mission. The Indian Olympic Association was expected to arrange funds for the remaining 8 members of the Contingent including the Medical Officer. As the inclusion of a Medical Officer in the Contingent was considered by the All India Council of Sports to be necessary in the interest of the sportsmen, permission to replace the selected Medical Officer by another qualified doctor, as suggested by the sponsors *viz.*, The Indian Olympic Association, was granted by the Ministry.

बृहत्त योजना के अनुसार नगरों का विकास

3497. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या-क्या निर्णय लिये हैं कि देश मे अच्छे सुन्दर मकान बने तथा बृहत्त योजना के उपबन्धो के अनुसार शहरो का विकास हो,

(ख) ये निर्णय कब और कहा लिये गये, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने 'माडल बाइलाज' बनाये हैं जिनके आधार पर राज्य अपने राज्यो के लिये 'बाइलाज' अथवा नियम बनाये जिससे शहरो का विकास व्यवस्थित ढग से हो और मकान 'माडल बाइलाज' के अनुसार बनें ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग और निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) और (ख). नगर विकास का विषय राज्य क्षेत्र मे होने के कारण, केन्द्रीय सरकार सलाहकार के रूप मे कार्य करती है । राज्य सरकारो से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे नगरीय क्षेत्रो का विकास वृहत्त योजनाओ के आधार पर करे तथा यह सलाह भी दी गई है कि वे नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना के लिए व्यापक कानून बनाये ।

(ग) भारतीय मानक सस्थान द्वारा तैयार किये गये राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता (कोड) मे, भवन उपनियमो के सभी पहलुओं का समावेश किया गया है तथा उसे अपनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारो को भेजा गया है ।

शिक्षक दिवस मनाना

3498. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षक दिवस देश में कब से और किस उद्देश्य को लेकर मनाया जाता है और वर्ष 1971, 1972 और 1973 के दौरान, अलग-अलग इसके मनाने पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है और इन वर्षों में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) 1962 से अध्यापक दिवस प्रत्येक वर्ष 5 सितम्बर को मनाया जाता है । इस समारोह का मुख्य उद्देश्य अध्यापकों का सम्मान करना है । इसके समारोह पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

		रुपये
1970–71	.	34,468.00
1971–72	.	30,076.00
1972–73	.	26,043.00

(ख) राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा प्राप्त की गई राशि और उसके द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

	प्राप्त की गई राशि	खर्च की गई राशि
1970–71	60,94,046*	26,72,096@
1971–72	56,04,763*	23,45,789@
1972–73	50,81,771*	23,94,327@ (अस्थायी)

*इसमें पब्लिक से प्राप्त अंशदान, राज्यों संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अंशदान और निवेशों से प्राप्त ब्याज शामिल है । खर्च नहीं की गई बकाया राशियां प्रतिष्ठान के संग्रह-निधि (कार्पस खंड) में जमा कर दी जाती है । अब यह राशि 3 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है । इस संग्रह का लक्ष्य निधि 5 करोड़ रुपये है ।

Effect of power shortage on Agricultural Programmes in Rajasthan

3499. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to acute shortage of power, agricultural programmes in Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are being adversely affected;

(b) if so, the time by which this situation is likely to improve; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no power shortage in Rajasthan. However, in Haryana and

Uttar Pradesh where there is power shortage, supply of power to industrial units has been curtailed and supply of power for agricultural purposes has been regulated to minimise adverse effects on agricultural production.

(b) and (c). The availability of electric energy from Bhakra is expected to improve considerably during the Monsoon months due to increased inflows in Gobindsagar Lake. This would ease the power situation in Northern region. Further, it is expected that with the additional generating capacities accruing from the generating schemes the power supply situation in the region would improve considerably.

Assistance for Slum Clearance in big cities

3500. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted money for slum clearance in the big cities during the last two years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how much Government had sanctioned grants to build houses for these slum dwellers with special reference to Bombay and greater Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance Scheme is in the State Sector since 1st April, 1969 and no central assistance is provided directly for the Scheme from that date. State Governments are, however, free to utilise the block loans and block grants provided by the Centre according to their own priorities for various Schemes.

Subsidy to Adivasi Agriculturists of West Bengal

3501. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is being given to Adivasi Agriculturists in West Bengal;

(b) the total amount given during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the total amount utilized;

(c) whether there is any provision to give subsidy to non-Adivasis who are holding less than 10 acres of land for the purchase of cows, oxen etc.; and

(d) when it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is no Central Sector scheme for giving subsidy exclusively to Adivasi Agriculturists in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Central sector schemes of S.F.D.A. Projects located in the Districts of Darjeeling, Hoogly and West Dinajpur, and M.F.A.L. Projects located in the districts of Purulia and Bankura of West Bengal, subsidy is being given at the rate of 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent respectively to the identified participants. Subsidy is being given under the S.F.D.A. scheme to identified participants with land holding between 2.5 acres and 5 acres for purchase of milch cattle; and under the M.F.A.L. scheme to identified participants with land holding less than 2.5 acres for purchases of milch cattle and plough bullock.

(d) Does not arise.

Dams constructed under Small Irrigation Scheme in West Bengal

3502. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams constructed under the small irrigation schemes by the West Bengal Government the number of dams which have been completed and the acreage of land irrigated by these dams during each of the years 1971-72, 1972-73;

(b) the production from irrigated land during each year;

(c) the time by which the work on the dams under construction is likely to be completed and the additional amount likely to be required therefor; and

(d) the additional number of dams proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the state Government and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

Expenditure on mionr irrigation in West Bengal during IV Plan

3503. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be spent on minor irrigation during Fourth Five Year Plan in West Bengal and main features of the scheme to be implemented; and

(b) the progress thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Amounts of Rs. 30.34 crores under the normal programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 1.70 crores during the year 1970-71 under the special Minor Irrigation Schemes, Rs. 14 crores under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during 1972-73 and Rs. 7.2 crores under the Special Schemes outside the State Plan during the year 1973-74, have been provided for minor irrigation programme in West Bengal Against this, the corresponding figures of anticipated expenditure are Rs. 30.70 crores, Rs. 1.70 crores, Rs. 14.33 crores, and Rs. 7.2 crores respectively.

In addition, institutional investment of the order of Rs. 2.3 crores was made available during the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 as per the latest information available.

The Minor Irrigation Schemes in West Bengal broadly include: (i) Deep tubewells; (ii) shallow tubewells; (iii) dug-wells; (iv) River Lift Irrigation Schemes; (v) Tank Irrigation; (vi) Small Irrigation Schemes; (vii) Investigation of surface and ground water schemes; and (viii) Small drainage schemes. It is expected that the gross irrigated area is likely to reach 11.00 lakh hectares at the end of 1973-74 from the level of 7.75 lakh hectares in 1968-69 from minor irrigation schemes.

Survey of Working Women

3504. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the working condition of the women in profession in agriculture, industries, teaching, plantation, shop assistants and clerks in offices;

(b) if so, what is their total number profession-wise and how many are Harijans; and

(c) what is the total women population of Harijans in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Some surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau covered only a few of the professions named. Those surveys present combined results for male and female workers. Also, there is no separate tabulation of harijan women in them. The Committee on the Status of Women in India appointed by the Government of India is studying the problems of working women in different sectors and professions, Their report is expected by October, 1974.

(c) 3,86,57,861 according to provisional estimates in the 1971 Census.

Recovery of water charges at flat rate by DDA in Janak Puri

3505. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is recovering water charges at the flat rate of Rs. 5/- in respect of big houses built on plots of 150 sq. yds. or more and ready built single storey flats on 80 sq. yds, whereas the consumption of water and water points are apparently more in bigger houses built on plots than in smaller ready built flats in Janak Puri; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such discrimination and steps to remedy it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In the absence of water meters it is not possible to say whether the consumption of water be higher in the houses built on plots of 150 sq. yds. or more compared to the ready built single storey flats on 80 sq. yds. plots. It is, therefore not correct to say that the flat rate of Rs. 5 per month recovered as water charges is discriminatory, as consumption of water depends on several factors including the size of the house-hold and actual consumption of water per person.

Allotment to Government Employees who Own Houses

3506. SHRI B. S. MURTHY:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Government employees who own/constructed houses with the help of Government are also allotted Government accommodation; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken and the time given for them to vacate Government quarters; and

(c) the number of Government employees in Delhi/New Delhi who enjoy allotted quarters and the percentage of the same to the persons requiring accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to existing orders, Government servants owning houses at the station of their posting are eligible for allotment of Government accommodation. This policy is being reviewed in consultation with other Ministries/Departments.

(c) 4,904 Government employees have been provided with general pool accommodation and the percentage of satisfaction is about 41.4.

Stopping of Financial Assistance to Sanskrit scholars

3507. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments under the scheme for financial assistance to Sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances have been stopped, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to revive the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Scheme is being continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Development of Ports in Gujarat State in Fifth Plan

3508. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ports in Gujarat State which are to be developed during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the amount earmarked for each Port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The provision in the Fifth Plan for Centrally Sponsored Minor Ports Scheme is likely to be limited only to spill over schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes. Any new scheme relating to Minor Ports will have to be provided for by the State Government concerned as part of the State Plan.

(2) Porbandar, which is being developed during the Fourth Plan with Central sponsorship, will be carried over to the Fifth Five Year Plan as a spill over scheme. The amount earmarked for Porbandar will be decided in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Agro-Service Centres during Fifth Plan and benefit to Unemployed Engineers

3509. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target for agro-service centres during the Fifth Plan;

(b) the number of unemployed engineers to be benefited during the Plan; and

(c) the quantum of agricultural operations to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The Fifth Five Year Plan target is to set up 2500 Agro service centres.

(b) According to the Scheme unemployed Engineering Graduates, Diploma holders in Engineering and Graduates in Agriculture are eligible for setting up of Agro service centres. The Scheme has also been extended to Ex-servicemen, who have reasonable experience in similar or allied fields. 2500 entrepreneurs of the above categories will be benefited.

(c) It is estimated that the custom-hiring units of 2500 Agro service centres shall be able to provide additional 135 Million tractor hours of agricultural operations.

Steamer Passenger Service in Gujarat

3510. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start steamer passenger service in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in procurement policy after Chief Ministers' meeting

3511 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has changed its procurement policy after the Chief Ministers' meeting held in February, 1974; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No meeting of Chief Ministers was held in February, 1974 to consider the procurement policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Poor Rabi Crop in U.P. and Bihar due to shortage of Diesel and Power and lack of rain

3512. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the poor rabi crop in U.P.;

(b) if so, whether the rabi crop position in Bihar is also the same as in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether winter rains have failed in both the States and land could not be irrigated due to shortage of diesel and power supply; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure supply to diesel and power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The estimates of production of rabi crop in various States have not yet become available. However, rabi production during the current year would depend upon a number of factors like favourable conditions of soil moisture that prevailed at the time of showing, deficiency of rainfall during January-February, 1974, overall shortage of fertilisers and weather conditions during the remaining part of the season in different States.

(c) and (d) A few complaints were received about shortage of diesel oil for agricultural purposes from both these States. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are taking steps to increase the availability of diesel oil and the State Governments have been advised to keep a strict watch on the distribution system to ensure adequate supplies to the agriculturists.

Functioning of milk booths in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

3513. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two milk booths have been opened in the D.I.Z. area near multi-storeyed flats in New Delhi;

(b) whether these milk booths are functioning only in the morning; and

(c) when it is proposed to start evening functioning of these two milk booths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) New milk booths are commissioned by Delhi Milk Scheme only in case the expected off-take for the shift is more than 300 bottles. According to assessment made by the D.M.S., the anticipated level of off-take in the evening shift is not sufficient to justify the opening of an afternoon depot in the D.I.Z area.

Construction of Petrol Pump at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

3514. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to shelve the proposal to allow construction of a petrol pump in the space, originally meant for park, between Type II and Type III multi-storeyed quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if no, the reasons and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The site in question is earmarked for a petrol pump in the Zonal Development Plan of DIZ area and has since been allotted for that purpose.

Damage of wheat crop due to Frost and absence of Rain

3515. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of wheat crop has been reported to have been stunted owing to severe cold and the absence of rain in January this year;

(b) whether the district authorities/concerned authorities have reported the exact acreage which has suffered due to severe cold and absence of rain under wheat; and

(c) if so, the total acreage of wheat affected during the current rabi crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The growth of unirrigated wheat crop in North-Western States is reported to have been somewhat affected due to absence of winter rains and cold wave. However, it is difficult to assess the affected areas. Firm estimates of area and production of Rabi crops including wheat for 1973-74 would become available after the close of agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1974.

New Plants for Kharif Crop

3516. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Plant Breeding of the Punjab Agri-

cultural University has prepared any comprehensive outline of future prospects of new plant types for *Kharif* crops; and

(b) whether any suitable arrangements for large scale seed multiplication of groundnut seed M. 13 have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. The main future approach of varietal improvement in *kharif* crops is the development of high-yielding varieties with stable performance early maturity to enable double cropping, resistance to diseases and pests and better quality characteristics.

(b) I.C.A.R. has recently sanctioned a Project for the production of nucleus seeds of recently developed groundnut varieties at six centres. One of them is for the multiplication of M-13 groundnut seed at the Agricultural Research Station at Raupar under the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

Closure of Sugar Mills in Shrirampur-Kopargaon due to Cane Famine

3517. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the sugar mills in the Shrirampur-Kopargaon area will close crushing much before the usual time because of the cane famine in the area;

(b) whether Government have made any attempt to find out and analyse the causes of cane famine; and

(c) what remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take in order to increase sugar-cane production both in quality and quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The sugar mills in Shrirampur-Kopargaon area are not likely to close crushing unusually early.

(b) The present shortage of cane is due to natural calamity, namely, drought, and also due to cane transport difficulties and fuel shortage;

(c) Cane development by the State Government and the factories is being undertaken in order to increase its production both in quality and quantity. The Central Government also propose to launch a Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of sugarcane in the factory areas of Maharashtra State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The important items of the scheme include:-

(1) Seed production and distribution programme;

(2) Demonstrations;

(3) Training of Cane Development Workers; and

(4) Plant protection measures etc., etc.

Visit of Cultural Delegations during 1973

3518. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cultural delegations visited India during the year 1973;

(b) the names of places visited by them; and

(c) the names of the countries from which they had come?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-6456/74].

Taking over of Osmania University

3519. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to take over the Osmania University in Hyderabad as a Central University;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to hand over the Osmania University to the Government of India;

(c) whether any other State Government expressed its willingness to hand over the management of any University run by the State Government to the Union Government, if so, who are they; and

(d) what are the criteria on which the decision to take over any State University as a Central University is based?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. It has, however, decided to bring to before Parliament a bill to establish a new Central University at Hyderabad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1968, the Mysore Government had proposed the conversion of Bangalore University into a Central University.

(d) Under entry 63 of List I of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Parliament can by law declare any institution as an institution of national importance. The objects and activities of the institution should be such as to make it as one national importance.

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी का उत्पादन

3520. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग चीनी का कितना उत्पादन किया जायेगा, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार का भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) 1973-74 मौसम के दौरान 28-2-74 तक उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(1)	सरकारी/सरकार द्वारा प्रबन्धित चीनी फैक्ट्रियां	85,000 मी०टन
(2)	सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्रियां	9,91,000 मी०टन
(3)	शेष चीनी फैक्ट्रियां	14,45,000 मी०टन
	जोड़	25,21,000 मी०टन

(ख) सरकार ने पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 60 लाख मीटरी टन वार्षिक चीनी उत्पादन क्षमता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए चीनी उद्योग की लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता 70 लाख मीटरी टन करने का निश्चय है । ऐसा करते समय नई फैक्ट्रियों के लिये लाइसेंस देने में सहकारी समितियों/सहकारी क्षेत्र के यूनिटों को तरजीह दी जा रही है ।

पटना तथा मनेर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नम्बर 30 का टूटा फूटा होना

3521. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 30 पटना जिले के मनेर-दानापुर पटना से हो कर गुजरता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पटना और मनेर के बीच उक्त राजपथ जगह-जगह से खराब है और उसके पत्थर निकल कर गड्ढे बन गये हैं जिसके कारण यातायात में कठिनाई होती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस की मरम्मत के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Establishment of second Central School at Patna

3522. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish second Central School at Patna;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard;

(c) whether Hostels and teachers' quarters are being constructed in the Central School at Danapur in the Patna District; and

(d) if so, what is the progress thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Marketable Surplus of Rice

3523 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the State Governments have failed to mop up the marketable surplus of rice; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures contemplated to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and(b). A statement showing the State-wise targets and actual procurement of rice during Kharif 1973-74 is attached. More than 60 per cent of the overall target has already been achieved. Procurement of rice from the current Kharif season will continue upto 31st October, 1974. Although it is too early to estimate the eventual shortfall in the achievement of the individual State targets, in some of the States the progress of procurement so far has been slow as shown in the attached statement. The position is being constantly reviewed with the State Governments concerned and a number of suggestions have been made to them to step up the pace of procurement in order to achieve the targets. Action is being taken by them accordingly.

Statement

Statement showing the statewise targets and actual procurement of rice during Kharif 1973-74.

State	Targets Rice	As on	Quantity Procured Rice (Incl. paddy in terms of rice)
1. Andhra Pradesh	300	11/3	453·3
2. Assam	150	12/3	110·7
3. Bihar	100	12/3	46·9
4. Gujarat	50	9/3	17·1
5. Haryana	350	13/3	384·0
6. J. & K.	50	13/3	38·4
7. Karnataka	275	13/3	88·2
8. Kerala	125	2/3	22·1
9. Madhya Pradesh	600	10/3	170·4
10. Maharashtra	200	13/3	140·9
11. Orissa	400	6/3	137 3
12. Punjab	950	13/3	862·5
13. Rajasthan	..	11/3	..
14. Tamil Nadu	350	10/3	128·2
15. Uttar Pradesh	300	13/3	327·1
16. West Bengal	500	10/3	7 5
17. Others	..	10/3	7·5
TOTAL :	5000		3064·6

Sanction to Karnataka for Development of Fisheries

3524. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid sanctioned to Karnataka State for the development of fisheries during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, (upto date); and

(b) the amount actually used by the State during these periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India have sanctioned grant-in-aid to the Karnataka State for the development of fisheries under schemes relating to:

1. Provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing boats at minor ports.
2. Supply of equipment under the Norwegian assistance; and
3. Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

Details of amounts sanctioned and utilized are given below:

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Name of Scheme	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized.
1. Provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing boats at minor ports. . .	4,79,190	N.A.	1,96,000	N.A.	6,33,350*	N.A.
2. Supply of equipment under Norwegian assistance. . . .	6,480	6,480	22,524	22,524	70,200	Nil
3. Fish Farmers Development Agencies .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,00,500	N.A.

N.A. Not available; will be supplied on receipt of information.
* being released.

Free Movement of Fertilizer and Foodgrains

3525. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are interruptions in the free movement of fertilizers and foodgrains in the country as a whole due to shortage of wagons, non-availability of ships and inefficiency in administration; and

(b) the steps taken to remove these interruptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Imported fertiliser and foodgrains are received from abroad at various ports located in east, south and west coastal zones and are further transported to the consuming areas in various States mostly by rail and supplemented by road movement. Domestic fertiliser from manufacturing units and procured foodgrains are also moved to the consuming areas by rail or road. Movement within the country of foodgrains and fertilisers by Coastal Vessels is normally not resorted to. Fertilisers by Coastal Vessels is normally not resorted to. Fertilisers and Foodgrains receive a very high priority in rail movement. Movement is by and large satisfactory but occasional difficulties in certain areas are mainly as a result of staff agitations. It is not correct that there is lack of free movement due to inefficiency in administration.

(b) Close liaison is kept with the concerned railway authorities and the Railway Board and the distribution pattern from ports and factories is drawn up keeping in view railway logistics to the maximum extent possible. Efforts are also made to move as much stock as possible in block rakes to junction stations from where supplementary road movement is arranged. This reduces transit time and improves the wagon turn-round. From ports also, road movement is arranged to supplement rail movement, particularly for relatively short distances. The position of railway wagon supply for fertilisers is reviewed regularly at high level meetings.

Paddy/Rice sent to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala during 1973-74

3526. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how much paddy or rice has been sent to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala from the Central Pool during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): During the period from April, 73 to February, 74 about 153 thousand tones and about 635 thousand tones of rice were supplied to Maharashtra and Kerala respectively from the Central stocks. No rice was supplied to Karnataka during the same period from the central stocks.

Allocation of Nitrogenous Fertilizers to Gujarat during current Kharif

3527. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had asked for allocation of 93,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers for the February-July *Kharif* allocation during the current year;

(b) if so, the actual allotment promised and made todate to Gujarat;

(c) whether fertilisers distribution system in Gujarat is in a State of utter confusion; and

(d) if so, the urgent steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The State Government asked for a quantity of 93800 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers for Kharif 74 (February-July) period.

(b) After discussion with the State Government an allocation of 66,000 tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers was made to the State on the basis of the production programme indicated by the State Government for the period February-July, 1974. During the month of February 1974, a total quantity of 6830 tonnes of nitrogen has been supplied to the State.

(c) The State Government has reported that since there is a well organised distribution system functioning in the State, it will not be correct to say that the fertiliser distribution system is in utter confusion, though shortage of fertilisers is being experienced in the State as in many other States.

(d) All efforts are being made to meet the requirements of fertilisers of the State.

Building up of new Shipyards and Ports in Saurashtra and South Gujarat

3528. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any consideration to the proposals for building up new shipyards and ports in Saurashtra and South Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As regards New shipyards, suggestions were received from several quarters including various maritime State Governments for setting up shipyards in their States. A Techno-Economic Working Group was set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites proposed by State Governments, including Gujarat, and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. The report of this Group has been received and is

under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards in the country.

As regards ports, the Central Government have no proposal for building up new ports in Saurashtra and South Gujarat.

Inter-District ban on movement of Foodgrain in Karnataka

3529. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the Government of Karnataka to impose inter-district ban on movement of foodgrains;

(b) if not, the reasons why the Karnataka has imposed this ban; and

(c) whether this ban has helped the procurement of paddy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). With a view to maximising procurement of rice and paddy Government had advised all the State Governments, in November, 1972, to tighten the restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy within their respective States, if considered necessary. The Government of Karnataka accordingly banned the inter-district movement of rice and paddy from November, 1972 onwards. The ban has helped procurement of paddy in the State. At present, there are no restrictions on the inter-district movement of any other foodgrains in Karnataka.

Central Approval of Mysore Universities Bill, 1973

3530. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has approved in principle the Mysore Universities Bill, 1973;

(b) whether some provisions of the Bill will take away the autonomy of the Universities in the State of Karnataka; and

(c) whether such a Bill is at all necessary?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Bill relates to State Universities and as such approval of the Government of India is not required.

Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme in Kerala during 1973-74

3531. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the brief outline of the schemes launched in Kerala State in 1973-74 under the Development Agency concerning Small and Middle-class farmers; and

(b) the estimate of the total expenditure incurred on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Under a Central Sector Scheme, 2 SFDA (Small Farmers Development Agency) Projects were set up in the districts of Cannanore and Quilon in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A brief note on the implementation of the S.F.D.A. Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6456/74].

Target of Agricultural Production of Kerala for Fourth Plan

3532. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of agricultural production for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Kerala has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan target of agricultural production in Kerala State are not likely to be achieved in full. The targets and likely achievements in respect of various crops are given below :—

Crop	Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
1. Foodgrains	'000 tonnes	1750	1417
2. Sugarcane	,,	80	50
3. Oilseeds	,,	30	22
4. Cotton	,, bales	12	8
5. Arecanut	,, tonnes	1450	1300
6. Coconut	Million nuts	5000	4100
7. Cashewnut	'000 tonnes	150	115

The shortfall is mainly due to low coverage of area under high yielding varieties of rice, low consumption of chemical fertilisers and shortfall in the acheivement of targets under soil conservation and minor irrigation programmes.

Short Supply of Fertiliser to Kerala

3533. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate supply of fertilizer to the State of Kerala from the Centre, the farmers are facing difficulties in growing foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the reasons of short supply of fertilizer to Kerala State from the Central Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It is correct that difficulties are being experienced in all the States due to availability of fertiliser being in-adequate to meet the demands.

(b) During period Rabi 1973-74 the Central Fertiliser Pool has not been able to meet the full requirements of fertilisers of the States due mainly to acute shortage of fertilisers in the World Market.

Expected shortage of Milk during coming Summer

3534. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi would be facing acute shortage of milk supply this summer; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Delhi faces shortages of milk in the summer. It is difficult to forecast how acute the shortage may be this summer. However, the Delhi Milk Scheme is utilising its full capacity at the present and will make all efforts to continue to utilise this capacity in the coming months. The production of milk declines substantially during summer months every year due to natural lactations cycles of milch animals and an increase in the demand for milk products like ice-cream, *kulfi*, curds and *lassi* etc.

The D.M.S. has taken steps to ensure procurement of raw milk and milk ingredients like s.m.p. and butter fat at optimum levels in order to maintain milk distribution at the level of 100 per cent of the installed handling capacity.

Improvement in Quality of Milk of D.M.S.

3535 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to improve the present quality of milk; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The processed milk of different specifications marketed by D.M.S. strictly conforms to the quality standards under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and, therefore, the question of improving the quality of these does not arise.

Assistance to Tibetan Library

3536. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a report has been submitted to Government for providing assistance to the Tibetan Library of Tibetan Works and Archives attached to the Dalai Lama's headquarters at Dharmshala;

(b) if so, the main facilities to be provided by the National Archives and National Museum in this regard and for preservation of Buddhist manuscripts; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make available rare Buddhist manuscripts for the Tibetan encyclopaedia from foreign countries and particularly for Central Asia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A visiting committee consisting of a representative of the Department of Culture and a representative of the Ministry of Finance was constituted to assess the financial requirements of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharmshala The Committee submitted its report in September, 1973.

(b) The Committee felt that Library authorities should obtain expert advice from the National Archives of India or the National Museum, New Delhi, for the proper preservation of the manuscripts|books etc.

(c) The Committee felt that Library may acquire copies of rare Buddhist manuscripts, which are available in Central Asian or other foreign countries on an exchange basis by including this as one of the items under various Cultural Exchange Programmes.

Take Over of Defaulting Rice Mills in States

3537. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States, Government have given orders to take over defaulting rice mills;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) how many rice mills were taken over; and

(d) what was the punishment given to the owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Strikes banned in F.C.I.

3538. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India recently banned all strikes in regard to any industrial dispute in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, for how long the ban is valid; and

(c) the reasons for imposing this ban and reaction of the employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). With a view to preventing strikes and thereby maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, an order has been issued prohibiting strikes in FCI for a period of six months with effect from 4th January, 1974. A few representations were received from the employees against this Order.

Vanaspati to Consumers on Ration Card

3539. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued certain orders about the quantity of vanaspati ghee to be given to consumers on ration cards and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure regular supply of vanaspati ghee to ration card holders from the ration shops, from where they draw their rationed articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No such orders have been issued by the Central Government. Information regarding issue of such orders, if any, by the State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Report of Committee on Promotion of Urdu

3540. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of promotion of Urdu has finalised its report and submitted the same to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Committee

for promotion of Urdu has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption by Private Storing Agents under F.C.I.

3541. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1105 on 19th November, 1973 regarding corruption by private storing agents under Food Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether the information regarding corruption of the private storing agents under Food Corporation of India in various States has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has reported that some cases of abnormal shortages in the rice/paddy stocks were dectected in Orissa and West Bengal where services of private storing agents are being utilised on economic consideration or in the absence of public agencies. Necessary action has been taken by way of recovery at penal rates of the value of shortages and also by terminating the agency. Where recovery was not possible steps have also been taken for instituting civil/criminal cases against the defaulting agents.

शान्तिवन, विजय घाट और राजघाट के निर्माण कार्य पर व्यय

3542. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शान्तिवन, विजयघाट और राजघाट के निर्माण पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ख) निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में अभी और कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ग) कार्य के पूरा होने तक इस पर कितना रुपया व्यय होगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

शान्तिवन	विजयघाट	राजघाट
(अनुमानित व्यय—लाख रुपयों में)		
74.08	39.09	65.74

(ख) और (ग). निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने पर और अतिरिक्त होने वाला संभावित व्यय नीचे दिया गया है —

शान्तिवन	विजयघाट	राजघाट
(लाख रुपयों में—लगभग)		
3.30	9.55	28.66

मौन्टिवन तथा बिजलीघाट का निर्माण कार्य सम्भवतः 1974 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा। राजघाट पर अपेक्षाकृत और अधिक समय लगेगा क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र का कुछ भाग अनधिकृत कब्जे में है और इस स्थल पर गांधी दर्शन प्रदर्शनी भवन भी है। अत: ऐसी स्थिति में कार्य समापन की तिथि के बारे में निश्चित रूप में नहीं बताया जा सकता।

Fertiliser Quota of U.P. and Other States

3543. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Minister in Mr. Bahuguna's U.P. Ministry that the U.P. quota of fertilizers for the months of December, 1973, and January and February, 1974 has been doubled; and

(b) if so, the fertilizers allocations to different states in this quarter and the previous three quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) This Ministry is not aware of the contents of the statement referred to in the Question. However, the position in respect of allocation of fertilisers to U.P. State during December, 1973--February, 1974 quarter from domestic manufacturers and the Central Fertiliser Pool as compared to the preceding three quarters is indicated below.

Allotments from the Central Fertiliser Pool and allocations for supply by the domestic manufacturers are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on a quarterly basis for the quarters, February—April, May—July, August—October and November—January. Calculating allocations for the December, 1973—February, 1974 quarter on the basis of 2|3rd of the allocation for November, 1973—January, 1974 (in lieu of December, 1973—January, 1974 quarter) *Plus* 1|3rd of allocation for February—April, 1974 quarter (in lieu of February, 1974) and calculating the allotments for the previous three quarters on a similar basis, the position in respect of U.P. is indicated below :—

Quarter	Allocation issued by the Ministry of Agriculture from the Central Fertiliser Pool and domestic manufacturers of N and P fertilisers in terms of tonnes of nutrients
(1) March, April, May, 1973	99,229
(2) June, July, August, 1973 .	1,12,843
(3) Sept., Oct., Nov., 1973 .	1,65,066
(4) December, 1973, January, February, 1974 .	1,16,670

It will be seen from the above figures that there was only a marginal increase in the allocation to U.P. State during the quarter December, 1973—February, 1974 as compared to the quarters March—May, 1973 and June--August, 1973, amounting to only 17.6 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. This was due to change of season. The country's requirements for Kharif and Rabi are generally in the ratio of 40:60. It will further be observed that in fact there was a fall of 29.3 per cent in the allotment for December, 1973—February, 1974 as compared to the allotment in the preceding quarter, namely, September—November, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Shift in Cultivation to Mustard from Wheat

3544. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a large scale shift from wheat to mustard in the current rabi season;

(b) the figures for acres sown for the 1972-73 and 1973-74 season in respect of these two crops;

(c) whether the shift away from wheat was due to its extremely low procurement prices; and

(d) whether the Government realise the need for a broad policy in respect of prices for different agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During 1972-73, the area covered under wheat and rapeseed and mustard was 198.89 lakh hectares and 33.90 lakh hectares respectively. Similar information for 1973-74 is not yet available.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have continued their policy of offering remunerative prices to the producer and supplying foodgrains to the consumer at reasonable prices. Accordingly, procurement prices are being fixed in respect of important

kharif and rabi cereals in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission and the State Governments. While fixing the prices, the cost of production and other relevant factors are taken into consideration.

Expected Sugar Production and use of its By-Products

3445. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected sugar production in the crushing season 1973-74;

(b) whether as a result the total availability of industrial alcohol and molasses is likely to increase;

(c) whether the by-products are going to be used on a bigger scale this year to increase the output of paper and paper boards; and

(d) the details of this increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) About 45 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not likely, due to difficulties in obtaining of alternate fuels like furnace oil in place of bagasse, by the sugar factories.

(d) A statement showing the details of likely increase in the production of molasses and alcohol in major alcohol producing States is attached.

Statement

State	Estimated Molasses Production (Lakh tonnes)		Estimated Alcohol Production (Million litres)	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
U. P.	6 3	5·8	120	90
Bihar	1·25	0·98	23	15
Haryana	0 43	0 39	10	5
Maharashtra	3 75	3 25	78	47
Andhra Pradesh	1 39	0·95	29	24
Karnataka	1 25	1 0	27	12
Tamil Nadu	2 1	1 6	37	25

Allocation of Grain and 'Atta' to Modernised Bakeries

3446. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of modernised bakeries operating in India;

(b) the total allocations of grain and 'atta' made to these bakeries in 1972 and 1973;

(c) the total output of loaves (bread) by these bakeries in these two years;

(d) whether acute shortages of bread were experienced by the consumers last year; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the output of loaves (bread) and achieve a more efficient and equitable distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

National Grid for Operational Research Project on Scientific Land and Water Use Planning

3547 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the governing body of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved a proposal to start a national grid for operational research projects designed to introduce scientific land and water use planning in different agro-ecological areas; and

(b) if so, other recommendations of this Governing Body which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Governing Body of the ICAR had approved last year an operational research project to be taken up in the heavy black soil near Indore in order to demonstrate in a compact area the value of scientific

management of such soils in improving the productivity of crops. The Governing Body had also endorsed in principle the starting of similar projects covering whole villages or watersheds in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. It is proposed to initiate such projects during the Fifth Plan period. Projects have already been prepared in the area of crop-livestock integration, rural acquaculture and rice production. Agricultural Universities have been requested to prepare suitable projects for the purpose of demonstrating the economic value of scientific land and water use planning and management. These projects will be multi-disciplinary in nature and would involve an appropriate combination of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries

'Death Benefit Scheme' for the Employees of Government of India Presses

3548. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a new 'Death Benefit Scheme' for the employees of Government of India Presses; and

(b) if so, the outline of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The workers of Minto Road Press have started a voluntary scheme under which members contribute Re. 1/- per head and the amount of donation is made over to the nominated next of kin of the deceased. The Scheme is purely a voluntary effort by the workers.

Madras/Vishakhapatnam as a Terminal Port

3549. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make Madras or Visakhapatnam a terminal port to avoid frequent shutout of export cargo; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) It is open to shipping companies to use any port as a terminal port depending upon total availability of cargo and the need for catering to various ports; the Governments do not have to declare any port as a terminal port. No proposal is presently under consideration of the Government in this respect.

Calcutta Port facing Crisis due to Work to Rule Basis

3550. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta port is facing a crisis of silting; and

(b) if so, the facts and steps taken against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Calcutta Port is facing an acute problem of siltation in the River Hooghly due to lack of adequate headwater supply to the rivers Bhagirathi and Hooghly. The Farakka barrage project is being executed to correct this deficiency. The situation is expected to improve gradually with inflow of water from Farakka and with the completion of certain training

measures and correction works, which are under execution. Meanwhile, Calcutta Port Commissioners are carrying out intensive dredging on the navigable channel of the Port in an effort to maintain draught as far as possible.

Nomination of Indian Delegation to International Bangla Sahitya Sammelan

3552. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh invited Bangalee writers and authors of India to participate in the International Bangla Sahitya Sammelan;

(b) if so, names of the Indian delegates who attended the conference;

(c) facts about the basis and machinery of nomination of Indian delegates to the Conference.

(d) the outcome of such conference; and

(e) whether India will hold similar conference seeking participation of Bengali writers from Bangladesh therein; and if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Bangla Academy, Dacca invited number of writers in various Indian languages, journalists, singers etc. from India to attend the 'Bangla Sahitya Sammelan', in Dacca.

(b) A statement containing a list of those who were provided return air fare by the Government of India to attend the conference is enclosed.

(c) The Government of India agreed to meet the return air fares of those Indian invitees who had accepted the invitation and for whom Bangladesh Government agreed to extend all local hospitality.

(d) The Sammelan provided a meeting ground between the intellectuals of the two countries.

(e) The matter will be examined as and when an occasion arises.

STATEMENT

I. Indian Writers/Journalists etc.

1. Shri Manoj Basu
2. Shri Manmatha Ray
3. Shri Subhas Mukherjee
4. Shri Benoy Sarkar
5. Shri Sunil Ganguly
6. Shri Shakti Chatterjee
7. Shri Narendranath Mitra
8. Shri Hemanta Mukherjee
9. Shri Annadasankar Ray
10. Smt. Lila Ray
11. Dr. Asutosh Bhattacharya
12. Dr. Jagan Nath Chakraborty
13. Prof. Sankha Ghosh
14. Shri Sabitabrata Dutta.

II. Seventeen member team of the Theatre Workshop, Calcutta.

1. Sri Mahesh Sinha
2. Sri Dhananjoy Roy
3. Sri Prabir Guha
4. Sri Bibhash Chakraborty
5. Kumari Maya Ghosh
6. Sri Ashok Mukhopadhyay
7. Sri Ram Mukhopadhyay
8. Smt. Mala Nath
9. Sri Manik Roy Chowdhury
10. Sri Bimalendu Ghosh
11. Sri Souresh Datta
12. Sri Samar Das Gupta
13. Sri Baidyanath Bandopadhyaya
14. Sri Nirmal Roy
15. Sri Amiya Mukhopadhyay
16. Sri Subhas Sen
17. Sri Kamal Dutta

III. **Representatives of the Department of Culture**

1. Shri Mohan Mukerji
2. Shri M. N. Deshpande.

Invitation to Men of Art and Literature from Bangladesh

3553. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invited men of art and literature from Bangladesh on cultural mission, to visit India during last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of such personalities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

I. H E. Prof. Mohd. Yusuf Ali, Minister of Education and Culture and Mr. A.K.M. Zakaria, Education Secretary.

II. 49-Member Cultural troupe led by Mr. A.K.M. Zakaria, Joint Secretary.

1. (a) Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(b) Mr. Nurul Islam, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports.

(c) Mr. Aminul Huq Chaudhury, Private Secretary to the Minister for Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports.

2. Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, Actor; Cultural Organiser; Film Producer.

3. Mr. Mustafa Manwar, Painter; Programme Manager, Bangladesh Television.

4 Dr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman, Poet; Author, Associate Professor of Bangali, Dacca University.

5. Mr Nitun Kundu, Painter, Set Designer.

6 Mr S. M Riziullah, Light Director.

7. Mr. Abu Barkar Siddique, Set and Light Associate.

8. Mr. Manawara Qayyum, Music College Student; Bengali Narrator.

9. Miss Tazin Murshid, University Student; T.V. Newscaster.

10. Mr Samar Dar, Music Composer.

11. Mr. Mir Kasem Khan, Music Composer.

12. Mr Khabiruddin, Musician; Flute and Clarionet.

13 Mr. Mansur Ali, Musician; Violin and Piano

14. Mr. Yunus Khan, Instrumentalist; Sarod.

15 Mr Subal Datta, Instrumentalist; Violin.

16 Mr. Abdur Rahman, Instrumentalist; Flute.

17. Mr. Abdus Subhan, Instrumentalist, Accordian.

18. Mr. Sujeo Shyam, Instrumentalist; Xylophone.

19. Mr. Yasin Khan, Instrumentalist; Sitar.

20. Mr. Arun Goswami, Instrumentalist; Tabla.

21. Mr. Shah Jahan, Instrumentalist; Tabla.

22. Mr. Nikunja Pal, Instrumentalist; Tabla and Drum.
23. Mr. G. A Mannan, Dance Director.
24. Mr. Gauhar Jamil, Dance Director.
25. Mr. Altamash Ahmed, Dance Director.
26. Mr. Madiul Islam, Dancer
27. Mr. Hassan Imam, Dancer.
28. Mr. Abdul Kashem, Dancer.
29. Mr. Golam Mustafa Khan, Dancer.
30. Mr. Azizullah Chaklet, Dancer.
31. Mr. S. Leo, Dancer.
32. Mr. Manjur Choudhury, Dancer.
33. Miss Shamsun Nahar, Dancer.
34. Miss Bithi Shamsuddin, Dancer.
35. Miss Asma Khatun, Dancer.
36. Miss Laila Haq, Dancer.
37. Miss Dipa Das, Dancer.
38. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Jabbar, Vocalist.
39. Mr. Rathindra Nath Roy, Vocalst.
40. Mr. Sheikh Luftar Rahman, Vocalist
41. Mr. Zahedur Rahim, Vocalist
42. Mr. Ajit Roy, Vocalist.
43. Mr. Apel Mahmood, Vocalist
44. Mrs. Fahmida Khatun, Vocalist.
45. Mrs. Nina Hamid Vocalist.
46. Mrs. Aujuman Ara Begum, Vocalist.
47. Mrs. Shaheen Mammood Vocalist.

III. An exhibition along with the following Artist and led by Prof. Kabir Choudhury Education Secretary, Bangladesh:—

1. Mr. Zainul Abedin.
2. Mr. Anwarul Haque.
3. Mr. Safiuddin Ahmed.
4. Mr. Oumrul Hasan.
5. Mr. Syed Shafiqul Hossain.
6. Mr. Mohammad Koria.
7. Mr. Hamidur Rahman.
8. Mr. Ominal Islam.
9. Mr. Abdur Razzque.
10. Mr. Rashid Chowdhury.
11. Mr. Qayyum Choudhury
12. Mr. Abdul Baset.

Setting up of Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Committee

3554. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether the Government propose to set up Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Committee to promote cultural and literary understanding and cooperation between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The Cultural Agreement signed between India and Bangladesh on the 30th December, 1972. at Dacca provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission composed of three representatives of each Contracting Party to review the working of the Agreement and to advise the Contracting Parties as to the manner in which the working of the Agreement may be improved upon.

It is proposed to convene, in the near future, a meeting of the Joint

Commission to finalise a programme of cooperation in the fields of education, sports, art and culture, for a period of 1-2 years.

Protests against Quality of Milo being supplied in the Country

3555. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether protests have been voiced in West Bengal and other parts of the country against quality of milo supplied through ration shops;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the quantity of milo supplied to West Bengal and other parts of the country; state-wise;

(d) the source or sources of procurement of milo; and

(e) the steps taken up by the Government to check up the quality of milo supplied through ration shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt. Some complaints about the quality of milo were received from Maharashtra and Gujarat. The detailed reports are being called from the State Governments.

(d) United States of America and Argentina.

(e) Quality of milo is checked before issue through ration shops by the respective State Governments. If cleaning is required, the same is done by the State Governments or F.C.I. and if operationally not possible the consumers are advised to do so before consumption.

Committee to select Man of Culture to visit India and abroad

3556. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Committee which select men of Culture to visit India or abroad on cultural mission; and

(b) the procedure and basis of formation of such selection Committee or Committees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Standing Committee has been set up for preparation of panels of names of persons suitable for presentation abroad of Indian performing and plastic arts under Cultural Exchange Programmes or other schemes. The Composition of the Committee is as under :—

Chairman

(1) Secretary or Additional Secretary, Education and Culture.

Members

(1) Secretary of the Akademi concerned with the field of selection.

(2) Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.

(3) Representative of the Ministry of External Affairs (External Publicity Division).

(4) Bureau Head in the Departments of Education and Culture concerned with the field of selection.

(5) Deputy Educational Adviser (Culture) Member Secretary.

The Comittee is free to temporarily coopt any official or non-official to assist it in its task.

The same Committee also considers the proposals about visits of foreign artistes under the Cultural Exchange Programmes and their itinerary in India.

Proposal to impose Curbs on Consumption of Essential Consumer Goods to step up Exports

3557. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to impose curbs on consumption of essential consumer goods to step up exports of such commodities;

(b) if so, whether any consumer crops are sought to be brought within this scheme and if so, names of the crops; and

(c) whether the export commitment will further slash the quantum of supplies to States and those for public distribution system and if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected.

Loan to States through Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

3558. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has been asked by Government to extend facilities to the States to help private enterpreneurs for the modernisation of their rivercraft; and

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and the loan to be provided to the various States in this regard and when this scheme is going to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal for advancing loans to private enterpreneurs through State Governments for acquisition of new inland vessels as also for mechanisation|modernisation of existing vessels is, however, under consideration.

Rise in Price of Oil and Oil Seeds in Delhi

3559. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alround sharp rise was noticed in oil and oil seeds of Delhi market recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of egetable oils and oilseeds in Delhi generally registered a rise in December, 1973, a fall in January, 1974, and again some rise in February, 1974, During the first week of March, 1974, while the prices of mustard seed and its oil (a rabi crop) showed some fall, prices of groundnut and sesamum seed and their oils, registered some rise. The following table shows the month-end prices for the period November,

1973 to February 1974 and for the first week of March, 1974:—

Wholesale Prices in Delhi

(Rs. per quintal)

Wholesale prices for week ending	Groundnut Kernel	Mustard seed (laha)	Sesamum seed	Groundnut oil	Mustard oil (packighani)	Sesamum oil
30-11-73	340 00	300·00	330·00	630·00	720 00	660 co
28-12-73	370·00	365·00	386·00	745·00	850·00	750·00
25-1-74 .	390·00	355·00	370·00	726 00	800 00	725·co
22-2-74 .	400·00	355 00	400·00	770 00	830 00	780·00
7-3-74 .	425 00	320·00	410·00 (1-3-74)	785 00	795 00	800 co

The firmness in the prices of oil seeds and oil is an all-India phenomenon and may be atributed to such factors as the serious set-back in the production of oilseeds during 1972-73 as a result of widespread drought in the kharif season in the major producing areas, consequent depletion of stocks, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks and the rise in the general price level.

Results of Agro-Economic Studies

3580. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of Agro-Economic studies undertaken during the last three years;

(b) whether the results have been utilised for framing policies; and

(c) if so, what are these policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Various types of agro-economic studies have been undertaken by different agencies during the last three years, such as studies relating to assessment of the working of certain development programmes and evaluation of their impacts, structure of farms, input and output relationships in farming and cost of production of principal crops in different States, management aspect of agricultural programmes, changes occuring in rural economy as a result of agricultural development and the impact of such changes, etc.

(b) and (c). The results of most of these studies are useful in providing an insight into the changes taking place in the rural economy as a result of developmental programmes and policies and also providing background material and ideas which are helpful in formulating further policies and programmes. Studies concerned with the evaluation of particular programmes, such as those relating to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, have been helpful in improving understanding of these programmes and suggesting corrective action. Results of the studies conducted under the Comprehensive Scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation of pricipal crops have been made available to the Agricultural Prices Commission and are taken into account while determining the levels of administered prices for agricultural commodities. Besides, the agro-economic studies sponsored

by the National Commission on Agriculture will be of help to it in formulating its recommendations.

Study of Areas for Food Production as short term measure

3561. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture propose to initiate studies in the areas where foodgrain production can be stepped up as short-term measure; and

(b) if so, the areas where likely increases in foodgrain production can be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). To increase foodgrains productions during 1973-74, the Ministry of Agriculture advised the State Governments to concentrate efforts (improved crop management with supporting inputs) in selected areas which have greater potential but where high yielding varieties have not yet been successfully adopted. During the Fifth Plan a programme of integrated agricultural development is proposed to be undertaken in 50 irrigation commands covering a potential of about 14 million hectares with a view to increasing intensity of cropping and productivity of crops by optimising use of irrigation water.

Low cost Houses for Harijans and Poor

3562. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan under his Ministry to construct low-cost houses for Harijans and other poor people, directly by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, in view of the above programme, how many Harijan Colonies and other colonies, for poor persons, have so far been constructed in various States, separately State-wise or proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Guidelines to Agricultural Price Commission to increase Raw Jute Prices

3563. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given any guideline to the Agricultural Prices Commission to increase the prices of raw jute comparing with the prices of other essential commodities the jute growers are required to purchase;

(b) the manner in which the Agricultural Prices Commission fixed up the remunerative prices of raw jute and the actual prices decided in the last three years compared with the market prices of other commodities; and

(c) the prices of other agricultural commodities determined by the Agricultural Prices Commission, like, oilseed, jute, cotton, wheat, bajra, jawar, paddy, in the last three years showing the increases of such commodities in each year separately item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The guidelines for the determination of prices of agricultural commo-

dities, including raw jute, are contained in the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The terms of reference, *inter-alia*, provide that the Commission will advise on the price policy for agricultural commodities, including jute, with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. It is further laid down that while recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission may keep in view the following:—

(i) The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production;

(ii) The need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources;

(iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as will facilitate the achievement of the above objectives.

No other specific guidelines for the determination of prices of raw jute have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Commission.

(b) While recommending the support prices for raw jute, the Commission generally takes into account such factors as expenses of cultivation, prices of competing crops, prices of jute goods and international implications of changes in the prices of raw jute. The table below shows the minimum support prices recommended by the Agrl. Prices Commission for raw jute during the three years—1971-72 to 1973-74—and the prices actually fixed by the Government:

(Rs. *per quintal*)

Year	Minimum support prices for the basic Variety Assam Bottom at Calcutta	
	As recommended by the Commission	As fixed by the Govt.
1971-72 .	113·87	113·87
1972-73*	115·00	115·00
1973-74*	125·00	125·00

*—Since 197 -73 the support price is fixed on a statutory basis.

The following table shows the wholesale prices of rice (the main competing crop) for important Centres in jute growing States for the peak marketing period (November-January) of 1971-72 to 1973-74 season:

TABLE

(*Rs. per quintal*)

State/Centre	*Variety*	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal				
Cooch Behar	Common	100—150	115—135	135—275
Balurghat (W. Dinajpur) . .	Fine	107—108	116—155	135—310

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar				
Purnea	Medium	108—112	117—145	170—235
Orissa				
Cuttack	Common	104—117	110—146	128—138
	IR—8	109—121	119—152	134—148
Balasore	Coarse	105—120	98—129	125—147

Note : In Assam there is control on rice prices.

(c) A statement showing the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for certain oilseeds, jute, cotton, wheat, bajra. jowar, paddy and sugarcane is attached.

Statement

Commodity	Marketing Year	Minimum Support Prices recommended by the Commission (Rs. per qtl.)	Percentage increase over preceding year	Procurement prices recommended by the Commission (Rs. per qtl.)	%age increase over preceding year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy . . .	1971-72	46·00	..	47·00 to 56·25	
(Standard varieties) .	1972-73	48·00	4·4	49·00 to 58·00	Upto 4·3
	1973-74	..		63·00*	8·6 to 28·6
Jowar . . .	1971-72	45·00		45·00 to 55·00	
(FAQ) . . .	1972-73	45·00	..	..	
	1973-74			63·00*	
Bajra . . .	1971-72	45·00		45·00 to 55·00	
(FAQ) . .	1972-73	45 00	..	55·00 @@	Upto 22·2
	1973-74			65·00*	18.2
Wheat . . .	1972-73	..		72 00	
(Common white) .	1973-74	..		76·00	5·6
	1974-75	..		85·00* 95·00**	11·8 25·0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize . . .	1971-72	45·00		45·00 to 55·00	
	1972-73	45·00		55·00 @@	Upto 22·2.
	1973-74	..		63·00*	14·5
Groundnut in shell .	1971-72	..		85·00 I	
	1972-73	..		100·00 I	17·6
	1973-74	..		..	
Cotton (Kapas) (Punjab American 320F)	1971-72	@			
	1972-73	142·00			
	1973-74	170·00	19·7		
Jute (Assam Bottoms)	1971-72	113·87			
	1972-73	115·00	1·0		
	1973-74	125 00	8·7		
Soyabean . . .	1971-72			85·00 I	
	1972-73			100·00 I	17·6
	1973-74			..	
Sunflower seed .	1971-72			..	
	1972-73			125·00 I	
	1973-74				
Sugarcane . . .	1971-72	7·37 &	..		
	1972-73	8·00 &	18·0£12·6$		
	1973-74	8·00 &	.. 6·6$		

*Recommended as the level of the procurement price to be assured to the grower on the eve of the sowing season.

**Procurement price recommended for the 1973-74 crop on the eve of the marketing season.

@The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended that the minimum support price for different varieties of cotton lint during 1971-72 be uniformly raised by 5% over those announced for the 1970-71 season.

£ The Commission recommended a statutory minimum price for sugarcane linked to a basic recovery of 9·4% for 1971-72 season with a premium of 6·6 paise per quintal for every 0·1% increase in the recovery above 9·4% and a like discount for recoveries below that level upto 8·4%. For the 1972-73 season the basic recovery recommended was 9% with a premium of 7·5 paise per quintal for every 0·1% ? increase in recovery 9%. For the 1973-74 season, the level of basic recovery recommended was 8·5% with a premium of 9·4 paise per quintal for every 0·1% increase in recovery above 8 5 %

Percentage increase over the preceding season has been worked out by taking the price for a recovery of 8·5%.

Percentage increase over the preceding season has been worked out by taking the price for a recovery of 9·4 %.

I Recommended as purchase price.

@@ For 1972-73 season, over and above the procurement price of Rs. 55 per quintal, an *ad hoc* premium of Rs. 2 per quintal was also recommended.

Request from West Bengal for Fertiliser and its allotment to other States for 1974-75

3564. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal had asked for 2 lakhs and 13 thousand tons of fertiliser from the Centre for the coming year;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and the quantum allocated to the State of West Bengal; and

(c) the quantum allocated to other States separately, State-wise, for the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) At the Zonal Conference on fertilisers held in February 1974, to assess the fertiliser requirements of the Eastern States for Kharif (Feb.-July) 1974, the State Government of West Bengal asked for a quantity of 2.35 lakh tonnes of nutrients for the season.

(b) After discussions with the State Government, an allocation of 55.88 thousand tonnes of nutrients were made to the State for the season on the basis of the production programme indicated by the State Government.

(c) The allocation of the States have been finalised for Kharif (Feb.-July) 1974 season only. The allocations for Rabi (Aug. 74—Jan. 75) season will be finalised before the start of the season i.e. sometime in June or July 1974. A statement showing the allocations of fertilisers to the different States for Kharif 74 season is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6457/74].

Fertiliser Granulation Units in Cooperative Sector

3565. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Fertiliser Granulation Units under the Cooperative Sector in the country now established in various States, State-wise;

(b) the proposal for establishing Granulation Units in the next financial year in various States; and

(c) whether Government have considered to establish such a Granulation Unit, under the Cooperative Sector at Cooch Behar, West Bengal, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) State-wise position of Granular Fertiliser Units organised in the Cooperative Sector is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of units.
1	Maharashtra	9
2	Karnataka	2
3	Punjab	3
4	Tamil Nadu	1
5	Bihar	1
6	Orissa	1
7	Haryana	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	1
		19

(b) During the next financial year (1974-75), provision has been made by the National Cooperative Development

Corporation for giving financial assistance to only one Cooperative Granular Fertiliser Unit in one of the cooperatively under-developed States.

(c) A request received by the National Cooperative Development Corporation from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for the setting up of a Granular Fertiliser Unit at Memari by the West Bengal State Cooperative Marketing Federation, is under its consideration. No proposal has been received by the NCDC from the West Bengal Government for financial assistance for any such Unit at Cooch Behar.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास चलने योग्य बसें

3566. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1973 में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास चलने योग्य कितनी बसें थी; और

(ख) उन बसों मे से कितनी बसे अलग-अलग पब्लिक स्कूलों और शादियों के लिए ठेके पर चलती हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) 1514 ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1973 के महीने में विभिन्न तारीखों को शादियो के लिए 121 बसें भाडे पर दी गई । उसी महीने में पब्लिक स्कूलों को भाड़े पर दी गई बसो की संख्या 179 थी ।

Responsibility fixed for loss by F.C.I. during 1971-72 and 1972-73

3568. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any responsibility has been fixed for loss of foodgrains due to different factors by F.C.I. during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) if so, on whom, to what extent and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Request for Central Assistance for Establishment of Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm in Maharashtra

3569. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has asked for Central assistance for the establishment of an exotic cattle breeding farm in that State;

(b) in what way does the Centre normally help in such project;

(c) whether the request of the Government of Maharashtra has been conceded; and

(d) if so, when and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Government of India has proposed to establish about 12 large Exotic Cattle Breeding Farms in various States during 5th Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The

Government of Maharashtra has offered a site for the location of one such farm in the State, which is under consideration.

(b) Normally the Central assistance for such projects is in the form of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan.

(c) The site offered is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Prefabricated Housing Factory in Maharashtra

3570. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has given its approval to the setting up of a Prefabricated Housing Factory in Bombay by the Hindustan Housing Factory;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in the matter so far;

(c) what are the requirements of this factory; and

(d) where is it going to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a factory for production of prefabricated houses by the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra was under consideration but the Planning Commission to whom the project was referred for approval advised that while this would be a useful project in a place like Bombay, this should be set up solely as a Maharashtra Government enterprise. The Government of Maharashtra have been informed accordingly.

(c) According to the detailed project report prepared by the Hindustan Housing Factory, the total capital requirement for the proposed factory has been worked out at Rs. 240 lakhs.

(d) The proposed factory was to be located near Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay.

Opening of New Colleges and Educational Institutions in Delhi

3571. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new colleges and other educational institutions in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to expand the existing colleges, and if so, the salient features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No new Colleges are proposed to be opened by Government during 1974-75. The question of opening some Higher Secondary Schools is, however, under consideration of Delhi Administration.

(b) The University of Delhi proposes to make all possible efforts to provide about 1,000 additional seats in the existing colleges during 1974-75 through rationalisation of physical facilities and reorganisation.

Additional Requirement for Public Distribution System during Current Year

3572. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional requirements of foodgrains for public dis-

tribution system has been assessed at around five million tonnes during the current year; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) To meet the requirements of the public distribution system for the coming months, efforts are being made to replenish stocks by intensifying procurement of foodgrains internally and also by imports to the extent possible.

Development Programmes of Orissa at the Paradeep Port

3573. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 5th March, 1973 regarding development of Paradeep Port and state:

(a) whether Government have envisaged any further development programmes at the Paradeep Port, if so, what are they;

(b) whether a ship-building-yard is also included; and

(c) whether Central Government is going to realise certain cost of the Paradeep Port from the Government of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised;

(b) Suggestions were received from various quarters including various maritime State Governments for setting up shipyards in their States. A techno-economic Working Group was set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites, including Paradeep, proposed by the State Governments, and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. The report has been submitted by the Group. No final decision has been taken in regard to the location of the Shipyards in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

Change in Role of F.C.I.

3574. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be any change in the role of F.C.I. in India and whether any structural change is thought of; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir, except that with the State Corporations taking over the functions of procurement and distribution as and when they come up, the activities of the Food Corporation of India may get reduced.

Model of Cheap Quarter

3575. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new scheme to build cheap type quarters for the workers within Rs. 3000|-; and

(b) whether any model has been prepared by any agency for approval of Government, and if so, what action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). So far as urban areas are concerned, it has not been possible to evolve an acceptable design for cheap type of quarters, for the workers within Rs. 3000/-. However, as regards Rural Houses, the National Buildings Organised has evolved designs costing between Rs. 1750/- and Rs. 1900/-.

Scheme of Dry Land Farming and Desert Reclamation

3576. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, has evolved an entire range of dry-land farming and desert reclamation; and

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared or is being prepared to undertake large-scale desert reclamation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, has been engaged in research (i) desert agronomy, (ii) stabilization of shifting sand dunes and afforestation, (iii) establishment of wind breaks and shelter-belts as protection against moving sand, and (iv) improved range management for livestock rearing. In all these fields improved techniques have been developed. Work has also been in progress at the Institute under All-India Co-ordinated Dryland Farming Research Project on the standardisation of improved techniques for raising rainfed crops. These techniques are being tested in the pilot project are attached to the Research Centre. The construction of Rajasthan Canal costing about Rs. 208 crores has been one of the important steps taken for large scale development and reclamation of Rajasthan Desert. About 12.65 lakhs hectares are expected to be irrigated by this Canal in Western Rajasthan, which will substantially be completed in 1974. A pilot project for soil and water management has also been sanctioned in the command areas for efficient use of irrigation water.

During the fourth five-year plan period, pilot projects for development of desert areas by afforestation, soil conservation, grassland and pasture development have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 117.25 lakhs. In addition, funds have been provided under Drought Prone Areas programmes to 10 selected districts of Rajasthan. An integrated pilot development project on dryland agriculture has also been implemented over an area of 320 hectares in Jodhpur district to demonstrate dry farming technology in the western Rajasthan. For further intensification of National efforts on desert development and reclamation. World Bank assistance is also being negotiated.

Effect of Take-over of Wheat Trade and Boosting Food Production

3577. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat production has gone down due to take-over of wheat grains trade by Government; and

(b) attempts being made to boost up food grain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The wheat trade was taken over by the Government from the beginning of the marketing year 1973-74. Firm estimates of wheat production during the agricultural year, 1973-74 (which will be marketed during the 1974-75 marketing season) are not yet available. It may, however, be mentioned that wheat production during the agricultural year 1973-74 would depend upon a number of factors including weather conditions, availability of key inputs like fertiliers, water, etc. It would be difficult to isolate the effect of any single factor on production. However, Government is concious of the fact that price policies have direct bearing on production.

(b) Steps being taken to increase foodgrains production include (i) increasing the area under important crops through such measures as multiple cropping, (ii) extension of area under high-yielding varieties and (iii) improved crop management with supporting inputs like fertilizer, seeds, water, credit, etc.

Suitable Scheme and Design for Social Housing Scheme for Govt. Employees

3578. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suitable scheme and design has been evolved to usher in 'Social Housing' to help Government employees to build houses for themselves before they retire; and

(b) if so, the salient features, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the scheme in force for the grant of House Building Advances to Central Government employees for construction of houses including purchase of land, permanent Central Government Servants and non-permanent Government Servants who have put in 10 years' continuous service, are entitled to an advance of 75 months' pay or Rs. 70,000/- whichever is less.

The National Building Organisation have evolved various type of designs to suit different sizes of the plots.

12.00 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

MR SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, have given notice of an adjournment motion on the Bihar situation, where Gujarat type of things are happening. There was police firing and seven persons have been shot down in one place.

MR SPEAKER: When the Bihar Government and the Legislature are there, how can we take cognisance of a State matter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter. This House cannot possibly remain ostrich-like when such things are happening. We would like the hon. Minister to make a statement on the situation. Sir, seven persons were killed in one place alone yesterday. Everywhere shooting and murder is taking place. Kindly ask the Government to make a statement on this very important matter.

MR SPEAKER: Order, order. This is a matter concerning law and order which will be dealt with by the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the harm in making a statement? We hear that 12 companies of the CRP have been deployed. So, it is a matter for all of us to worry about. This House cannot absolve itself of its responsibilty. Be kind enough to ask the Government to make a statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): It is not a matter of your goodness, or your being congenial, when the question involves the calling in of the Army or the CRP. It is a matter where the Central Government has also a responsibilty. .. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I shall ascertain the facts from the Government. If the army was deployed, I will ask the Government to make a statement.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Why not admit the Calling Attention Notice?

MR SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now that Dr. Karan Singh is here, I want to raise another matter. The junior doctors have given notice that clause 7 is standing in the way of their coming to an agreement.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is making a statement later on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को भी कुछ कहने का मौका दीजिए। बेतिया मे जो गोली चली है जिस में 7 आदमी मर गए। ऐसी खबर अखबारों में आई है तो वहां विरोधी पार्टी वालों ने जुलूस ले जा कर गोलमाल करवाया या कैसे हुआ इस के बारे में सरकार बताए ? ।

(*Interruptions*)

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING AND SUPERVISING EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS, BOMBAY FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1972-73, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6445/74].

GUJARAT ORDINANCES UNDER ARTICLE 213 (2) (A) OF THE CONSTITUTION AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of artile 213(2) (a) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 7 of 1973) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 30th December, 1973.

(ii) The Bombay Inams (Kutch area) Abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 8 of 1973) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 30th December, 1973.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6446/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 80(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6447/74].

INDIAN MUSEUM RECRUITMENT (AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Museum Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6448/74]

12.16½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Thirteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to eight Members for the periods indicited in the Report.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, I wish to refer to a matter of principle relating to this item. I know and I observe the convention that we follow in this House is that we do not discuss the Report of the Committee on Absence of Members.

I have found an intriguing aspect of this Report. Without referring to names, I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House to it and ask for your direction and the desire of the House in this regard.

In regard to two Members of this House, the Committee has recommended that leave be granted for a period of 57 days in one instance and 25 days in another instance—I do not want to mention names—because of work relating to the constituency. In another case, 59 days leave has been recommended on account of the reason that there was some trouble in his factory somewhere in India. I really do not understand. If we have work relating to our constituencies during the sessions of Parliament, the Parliament has made ample provisions facilitating our journey to and fro. If I have work relating to my constituency which keeps me away from participation in Parliament work, it is very funny work indeed. I cannot imagine how a Member of Parliament can justify absence from Parliament on account of work in his constituency. He or she is enabled to go from time to time to work in the constituency.

Besides, we are here not as delegates of our constituencies. We are representatives of the people of India, happening to represent a particular area of our country. If on account of trouble in somebody's factory, he says, "I cannot attend to work in Parliament". I do not understand it. I notice, in Shakdher and Kaul Book on Practice and Procedure, that the Committee goes into this subject and considers everything on merits. Each application is considered on its merits. If the Committee's job was only to

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

act as a post-office and, if the Committee's job was only to register the fact of inability of a Member or Members to come to the House, for good reasons or bad reasons, then the postal apparatus would have been enough; there would have been no need for the House to appoint a Committee of its own. Since we have a Committee, we do expect that certain principles and procedures are followed. If the Committee, perhaps in the absence of any directive, has come to the view that work in the constituencies during the pendency of sessions of Parliament is a good enough reason for abstention from the House, or looking after the troubles in somebody's factory or farm is a good enough excuse for abstention from the House, then I have nothing more to say. But this is very symptomatic of the kind of pass to which parliamentary life has come in this country; not only the sort of things which go on, nobody can hear what is said, neither you nor I can hear what is said, because of the noise produced, in other ways also parliamentary life is reaching a stage of decline and disarray which seems to be very disturbing. If we can do without Parliament, I would not be unhappy, but if we have to do with Parliament, we have to observe certain norms, and I am absolutely puzzled as to what has exactly made the Committee to report that one could be absent from Parliament for 59 days or more because one has to work in one's constituency during the session of Parliament or one has to look after one's factory or farm or whatever else it may be. Some direction is definitely called for.

MR. SPEAKER: Upto this time we did not have any discussion on such matters. In my own opinion, when the House is meeting, except for very very exceptional circumstances, the duty to the House is more important then any other matter. And that is the reason why this Committee examines as to what type of engagements were there so that the member's absence from the House could be excused. This is the first time that such a reason has come. Anyway, service to the constituency is all right if the Committee feels that the service was essential in such matters. We do go. Mr. Dhote goes for service to his constituency. Many of you go, and sometimes I receive intimation that while serving their constituencies, they have been arrested and that is the reason for their absence from the House. Anyway, the question is whether service to the factory is also service to the constituency or in the nature of an urgent matter. Prof. Mukerjee has raised a very important point. I think, except for this item which will be referred back to the Committee for further examination—and I will also examine this case—in respect of all others we ought to agree. Do we agree?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, even the case of work in factory may also be agreed to now. For the future you can lay down the rules. You had not given any direction before....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of direction. It has to be examined.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: My submission is that, so far as the present list which has been recommended by the Committee is concerned, we may accept it. For the future, if such cases arise, the Committee may be directed that these are the cases which could be exempted and these are the cases which could not be exempted. What I submit is that the present recommendation may be accepted *in toto.*

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I stand to agree with the hon. Member—that is why I am calling him an 'hon. Member' this time-because I feel that without any set guidelines the committee has done the best it can and in its own wisdom and I do not think that we should take this opportunity for sending something

back to the committee and we should accept the report. However, the observations...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If I may complete, if the House takes note of the observations made by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, all those observations along with those of whoever else wants to express their opinion, should be forwarded to the committee in order to guide it in its future course of action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I do not want to mention the name. But there is an apprehension in my mind. I have received a number of letters concerning this factory There was a strike and firing was resorted to. It is a very serious thing Sir...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think it is right to go into the merits of the situation at this point. All the details and reasons are given.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): You already said that you will be referring it back to the Committee. Now, why discussion over it?

MR. SPEAKER: The matter involved is this. After all, many of us have to attend to so many matters—sometimes, family matters, business matters, professional matters and so many others. We must set certain precedents in this respect as to for what purposes members may remain absent—for profession, for business and so many other matters. There may be a number of such things to be examined. May be we need not withhold this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Let the Committee re-examine it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think we mean anything bad about these matters. The question has been raised: why to leave it in doubt? even if we reach certain conclusions? Is it because there were no set precedents? We can make an exception later on in case of a member and lay down certain rules for the future. But, for the present, unless all of you agree that we should push through this and later on get the whole position examined...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is much better that, for the present, we allow this whole list to be passed, but at the same time, get the whole matter examined. I will study it myself and I will consult the Committee and let you know so that the whole thing may be clear.

The hon Member here was going to attend the conference in Latin America where better Portuegese or Spanish languages are spoken and in spite of the great difficulty he was facing on account of certain domestic matters, he agreed to our request to attend those conferences. He was the only Member who knew these languages. I have somewhat a soft corner for him because he has done some service to this House. So, in this House we pass it and have the definition of the rule or the practice examined and the position made clear to the members as to how far they can be absent for service to the constituency or for profession or for business, etc. so that members may know where they stand. Do you all agree to this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So I will now put it to the House. The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Thirteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri Purushottam Kakodkar—19th November to 11th December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

Speaker]

(2) Shri M. Kalyanasundaram—3rd to 5th September, 1973 (Eighth Session) and 12th November to 20th December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(3) Shri Virendra Agarwala—18th February to 31st March, 1973 (Tenth Session).

(4) Shri Mohan Swarup—18th February to 30th March, 1974 (Tenth Sesion).

(5) Shrimati Maya Ray—18th February to 14th March, 1974 (Tenth Sesion).

(6) Shri A. K. Sen—19th November to 22nd December, 1973 (Ninth Session) and 18th February to 12th March, 1974 (Tenth Seseon).

(7) Shri Pravinsinh Solanki—22nd November to 22nd December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(8) Shri Erasmo de Sequeria—21st November to 22nd December, 1973 (Ninth Session) and 18th February to 16th March, 1974 (Tenth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Comittee may be granted?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. JUNIOR DOCTORS' STRIKE IN DELHI HOSPITALS

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, in deference to the views expressed by Hon'ble Members from all sides of the House, and following a request that I received for a meeting from the Junior Doctors, discussions were resumed on the 6th March. These discussions, which I conducted personally, were protracted and covered several days, but were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and a general desire to try and reach a settlement so that the present unhappy situation could be brought to an end. Although towards the end of the discussions it did appear that a settlement might be possible, an agreement could not be reached. In view of this I regret having to inform the House that the situation has once again reached a deadlock and the entire exercise has proved infructuous. I am not burdening the House with details of the discussions because in the course of the prolonged talks a number of proposals were discussed. At every stage, however, it had been made quite clear that there would be no comitment on either side until the whole package was tied up and duly ratified by the concerned authorities

While Government has shown unprecedented patience in this matter, I must reitrate that this strike is completed unnecessary and unjustified. Government has a responsibility to try and ensure a fair deal for the Junior Doctors, and we have made a genuine and generous effort in this direction. However, Hon'ble members will agree that we have a vital and wider responsibility to ensure the normal functioning of our hospitals in the interest of the general public. This responsibility we intend to fulfil.

MR. SPEAKER: No questions please after the Minister's statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: No questions can be asked after Minister's statement. You are having discussion on the General Budget. You can speak on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 76 days have passed..

MR. SPEAKER: It is much better you change your rules..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If necessary we shall do that..

MR. SPEAKER: The rules say that there shall not be any questions. I am not left with any discretion at all. I invite your attention to the rule and you are doing it deliberately again and again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 76 days have pased, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Cannot you honour your own rules? Please honour your own rules. I canot go away from the rules please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 76 days have passed. 21|2 months have passed, Sir, and the Government stands on prestige.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In spite of the fact that the leter of the rule says that after the Minister makes a statement no question can be asked unpteem times in your time and previously also exemptions have been allowed. Today you yourself were not aware that the Minister was going to make a statement. It was only at the 11th or 12th hour he brought it here. I am not contesting your right to allow him to make a statement. We want to hear the statement not merely for the pleasure of it, or that Dr. Karan Singh's voice is delightful to listen to. We are concerned with the substance of what he says. Certain facts given to the House have disturbed us..

MR. SPEAKER: We can have discussion later on.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not want a discussion just now but what I am submiting is that Dr. Karan Singh has his responsibility to the country to look after the health of the citizens.

MR. SPEAKER: Wou can have a discussion separately if you want.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I wish the Minister gives a more positive statement letting the country know the steps he is taking to have a settlement with a cordiality to which he made a reference, and I wish he makes a more positive evaluation of a situation which is causing so much anxiety.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE(Kanpur): May I say something?

MR. SPEAKER: You are forcing yourself on me!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have heard both sides of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You can do anything but, do not put the question to the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This Government has not been able to solve the problem of the doctors. This has been going on; in U.P. the strike of engineers is going on. Here the agitation by doctors is going on. You will please refer the entire case to the Comimtee of this House. Let a small Committee be formed for the purpose to find out what is wrong with this. I would only request that this matter should be settled immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the doctor's strike is 2½ months' old. They have been made to undergo such hardships and, at the same time, the people suffer to whom we are supposed to give medical assistance. They suffer for the past 76 days for want of medical assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: You raised this question and I asked the Minister to make a statement on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to submit to you and not to the Minister. You will be kind enough to settle this matter. Eviction and other notices of the punitive nature are served on these doctors. I want that the period of absence should be treated as leave for the purpose of continuity of service. There should be no vicitimisation of doctors. I shall come to your Chamber and see even for twenty times. You must be kind enough to do something for these junior doctors who have been on strike for 76 days. And for these 2½ months patients just come and go from the Wellingdon Hospital without treatment. It is most unfortunate that in the capital this sort of thing should be allowed to go on. The Government should not stand on prestige. You be good enough to intervene in the matter. One observation from you will mean a lot for us and the Government to compel them to come forward to do something. I am telling you that this is not a good thing. Let the Government not stand on prestige.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why this interpretation of rules should come to me. I cannot interpret it. Somehow or other I tried to accommodate one or two hon. Members. By and large, in the matter of procedure, if I were to do something, how can I do it? I am really shocked that he said nothing at all in these five years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never gave this sort of proposal to you in these five years.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I think Prof. Mukerjee has made a point. The Minister has made a statement which says nothing beyond what we have already read in the papers. When the Minister comes to Parliament, we expect him to tell us something more than what we have read in the papers. We want to know why the negotiations have failed. Why did they not succeed? We expect him to inform us more about all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with this, we shall fix some time for this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister should be asked to make a statement which more informative.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked him to make a statement.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Minister says....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, I was very happy that you were not feeling tempted. Don't feel tempted. Kindly sit down.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister says that the Government have made genuine and generous attempts in this direction. The statement does not say what the facts are. How are we to know about that?

MR. SPEAKER: One Member got up. I allowed him. Now another one gets up and wants to say something. Don't proceed here in this House like this everytime. Now I call Mr. Ganesh.

12.39 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the difficult situation. *(Interruption).*

MR. SPEAKER: You simply present it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am reading it out. The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Gujarat was taken over by the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't do it. You just present it. No speech need be made. Just mention the item that

you present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75. You do the samething for the next item also

SHRI K. R GANESH: I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75.

Statement

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Gujarat was taken over by the President on the 9th February, 1974 by Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution. The Proclamation provides for the powers of the State Legislature being exercise by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Gujarat for the financial year commencing from the 1st April, 1974. I shall also move the House to make, on account, supplies needed for the first four months of 1974-75, so as to enable the State Government to incur essential expenditure on administration and development, pending grant of supplies for the whole year. Estimates have been framed on the basis of the new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, under Article 150 of the Constitution, effective from the year 1974-75.

2. The Budget Estimates for 1973-74, as passed by the State Legislature, envisage an overall deficit of Rs. 2.29 crores. This deficit had increased further, mainly because of sizeable expenditure on famine and flood relief, grant of dearness allowance and interim reliefs to the staff lower market borrowings than provided for in the original Budget, reduction in Central assistance for Annual Plan and increase in expenditure on the purchase of foodgrains from the open market. The State Government had, however, undertaken a drive for economy in both—plan and non-plan expenditure, and had also taken steps for the speedy recovery of Government dues. The State Government also disposed of sizeable amounts of securities. As a result, the current year is expected to close with a nominal cash balance of Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Revenue receipts for 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 334.54 crores, and the expenditure to be met from Revenue account at Rs. 297.04 crores, resulting in a Revenue surplus of Rs. 37.50 crores. On the Capital Account, the estimates envisage a deficit of Rs. 37.47 crores. Thus, there will be an overall surplus of a nominal amount of Rs 3 lakhs and, consequently, it is expected that the year 1974-75 will close with small cash balance of Rs. 5 lakhs The drive for economy in expenditure and for a speedy recovery of Government dues would be continued in the next year also.

4. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 provide for Plan outlay of Rs. 143.37 crores. The provisions for Agricultural Programme including Co-operation, Commounity Development and Irrigation, account for nearly 37.78 per cent of the total Plan outlay; the Power sector accounts for 30.69 per cent; Industry, Mining, Transport and Communications 12.13 per cent; Social Services 18.33 per cent and the balance is for miscellaneous sectors. Central asistance for financing the Plan is estimated at Rs. 32 17 crores While selecting schemes and projects for the next year, the need to increase production in the country has been kept in view. Adequate amounts have been provided for completed schemes as well as for expenditious completion of schemes and projects in progress so that the direct beneficiaries as well as the State as a whole can derive the benefits without delay. Even among the new schemes, production oriented schemes have been given priority.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

5. The economic situation in Gujarat at the commencement of the year 1973-74 was very difficult consequent upon the failure of the 1972 monsoon resulting in unprecedented drought conditions in nearly two-thirds of the villages in the State. Government was required to take up a massive relief programme. The devastating floods in the major rivers of North and Central Gujarat in August-September, 1973, caused loss of several lives and extensive damage to public and private property, including standing crops. The last monsoon also was inadequate and erratic in certain areas of the State, as a result of which scarcity conditions prevail in about 2,000 villages. The State Government has taken energetic steps to help the people in facing these natural calamities. A provision of Rs. 4.55 crores has been included in the budget for 1974-75 on this account, on the basis of recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commision. This will be supplemented by the provisions for the Drought Prone Area Programme and other labour intensive programme in the State Plan.

6 The food situation in the State has been improving. Earlier, the State was permitted to effect purchases of foodgrains on State account from several States in the country. Allotment from the Central quota has also been increased. The Central Government has recently removed restrictions on the movement of coarse grains from one State to the other. The Rabi crop in Gujarat, especially wheat has started arriving in the market. All these steps have increased the availability of foodgrains.

7. The State's economy on the whole is making good progress. The tempo on the multi-purpose, major and medium irrigation projects has been quite satisfactory. Two projects viz. Mahi Stage I and Kakrapar are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. Besides, the Ukai Dam has also been completed and the work on the canal system both on the right and left banks as well as work on the power house are in full swing. The work on the Kadana, Dharoi Dam, Vasana Barrage and Panam projects is progressing satisfactorily. The Government of India have cleared the inter-State Damanganga Project and preliminary work thereon has been started.

8. The State has also made rapid strides in the development of power. This installed generating capacity which was 315 MW on the 1st May 1960 is likely to be increased to 1142 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan The number of villages electrified which was only 537 will have increased to 5687. Over a lakh of pump sets will have been energised Despite the progress achieved in the generation of power, the State's power generating capacity is still inadequate to meet the growing demand of the rapidly expanding economy. Generation of additional power has accordingly been given high priority in the Annual Plan outlay for 1974-75 The important generating schemes on which work is in progress are the Ukai Thermal Power Station, Ukai Hydro Electric Project and the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station.

9. In the industrial field, Corporations like the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, the Gujarat State Finance Corporation and the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation, established by the State Government to promote industrial development have been providing the requisite infrastructure in the State. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has sanctioned more than 78 industrial estates of which 34 are to be located in backward areas. The Gujarat State Fertiliser Company continues to maintain its good record of production of fertilisers. The Caprolactum plant envisaging an investment of Rs. 35.30 crores has been

recently commissioned. As a result, there will be an annual foreign exchange saving of the order of about Rs. 37 crores, when the plant will reach the full production capacity. The State Government has also taken care to ensure development of cottage and small scale industries along with the growth of the large and medium industries.

10. The State Government has also paid considerable attention to the drinking water needs of the people. During the Fourth Plan period, 40 more towns are expected to be covered with water supply facilities. The State Government has also given top priority to provide potable water supply facilities to "No source" villages. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, it is expected to cover 1,000 villages with drinking water supply.

11. At the end, I would like to refer to the overall Fourth Plan performance of the State. Despite the stresses and strains on the State's economy, the severe drain on the State's financial resources and the great burden on administrative machinery which had to meet the challenges of unprecedented natural calamities which visited the State, the Fourth Plan is expected to end with a good record of performance, both in terms of financial and physical achievements. Against the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 455 crores, the actual expenditure is likely to exceed Rs. 540 crores. Significant over-reaches are likely to be registered under the important sectors such as irrigation, power, industries, roads including road transport, water supply and welfare of backward classes.

12.39½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Gujarat for the year 1973-74.

12.40 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

DISSOLUTION OF GUJARAT ASSEMBLY

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सार्वजनिक लोक महत्व के प्रोसीजरल तथा कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोप्राइटी के सम्बन्ध मे नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत चर्चा उठाना चाहता हू जो गुजरात असैम्बली भंग किए जाने से सम्बन्धित है। मुझे आशा है कि आप सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट दिलवाने की कृपा करेंगे और वह पूरे फैक्ट्स सहित होगी। इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं तीन मुद्दे उठाना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि क्या प्रेसीडेंट ने असेम्बली को डिसाल्व करने के लिए नोटिफाई किया था, यदि हां, तो कितने बजे ? मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि डिसाल्यूशन डिक्लेरेशन के आठ घण्टे बाद क्या राष्ट्रपति को इसकी जानकारी दी गई ? यदि हा, तो ऐसा क्यो किया गया ? तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि वेरिएशन आफ दी फौर्मर प्रोक्लेमेशन आफ दी प्रेजीडेंट आर्टिकल 356 (2) के अनुसार वेरिएशन के लिए सबसिक्वेंट प्रोक्लेमेशन होना चाहिए था ? वह क्यो नही किया गया ?

सरकार का जो यह कृत्य है इससे स्पष्ट लगता है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अपमान किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने गुजरात असैम्बली के भंग होने से दो दिन पहले यह कहा था कि फासिस्ट तरीकों के आगे नहीं झुका जाएगा और जब तक गुजरात में सामान्य स्थिति कायम नहीं हो जाती है तब तक वहां पर किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार नहीं

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

है और न ही वहा की विधान सभा को भंग किया जाएगा।

जब मैंने सुबह अखबारों में यह पढा कि गुजरात असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया गया तो इसको पढ़ कर मुझे बडा आश्चर्य हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री ने इसकी घोषणा स्वयं नही की, न गृह मंत्री ने कराई और न ही इस सदन के अन्दर इसकी घोषणा की गई। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा अपमान पहले भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का नही किया गया। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध मे अपना वक्तव्य दे।

एक बात और कह कर मै समाप्त कर दूगा। मै कह चुका हूं इससे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदय का ऐसा अपमान नही किया गया था। प्रेस वालों को यह कहा गया था कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने राज्यपाल को इन के बारे में नोटिफाई किया था लेकिन सच बात यह है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को सुबह इसका पता लगा कि गुजरात असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया गया है। यह भी कहा गया था कि प्रधान मत्री जब इस मूड मे आई कि असेम्बली को भंग किया जाए उस समय राष्ट्रपति महोदय सो रहे थे यह कहा जा रहा है। इस पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। कोई जवान राष्ट्रपति महोदय होते तो मै समझ सकता था कि वह जल्दी सो जाते हैं लेकिन ये तो बूढ़े राष्ट्रपति हैं और इनको डेढ़ बजे तक नीद नही आती है और जागते रहते हैं। उनकी स्वीकृति तो बड़ी आसानी से ली जा सकती थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार एक स्टेटमेंट दे जिस में फुल फैक्टस हों।

12.43 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume the discussion on the General Budget. Shri Sanjeevi Rao.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting such a bold Budget at a time when the country is passing through an acute economic crisis. As a matter of fact, taxation has not gone up to any remarkable degree nor had the deficit financing reached dizzy heights.

The role of coal as a source of commercial energy has been emphasised in the wake of shortage of oil resulting in the energy crisis. I congratulate the Finance Minister for allotting nearly Rs. 97 crores—a four-fold increase as compared to last year—for increasing the production of coal from 80 m. tonnes to 95 m. tonnes. One of the significant features is that he has allotted Rs. 1 crore for establishing a low-temperature carbonisation plant at the pit head of Singerreni collieries.

I hope that they will establish more low temperature carbonisation and gassification plants for converting coal into gas and transferring it to big cities for use as domestic fuel as well as for fuel for ovens and furnaces as well as for generating power.

But it is unfortunate that he has not given similar importance to electrical power generation. He should remember that electrical power is the real infrastructure for both industry and agriculture. As a matter of fact, industrialisation is a by product of electrical generation. In spite of the categorical announcement last year that they are going to

achieve 40 million K.W. by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, in his budget speech he has expressed the hope of generating electrical power to the extent of 33 million k.w only. I hope that he will revise his attitude at time like this when our public sector heavy electrical industries are in a position to produce machinery to generate at least 2.2 million k. w. every year and they hope to produce machinery to generate 3 million k. w. by the end of next year.

It is however, gratifying to note that he has provided 167 crores as compared to Rs. 107 crores for atomic energy development. He has provided these amounts not only for expediting the nuclear power generation at Narora and Kalpakkam but also to make provision for research and development on fast breeder reactor technology. May I tell you that only by developing this fast breeder technology we shall be able to use our massive deposits of thorium instead of the uranium which we are using for our nuclear power stations?

If we have not been able to increase or accelerate the generation of income and expedite our rate of economic growth, I am afraid it has been mainly due to the low utilisation of the machinery installed for production. May I bring to your notice that according to the Reserve Bank of India's statement, 35 per cent of the installed capacity of the machinery is idle at the moment? Are we going to face this situation by evolving an alternate strategy by utilising the available raw materials, machinery, equipment and resources, or are we going to allow the country to buckle in and resort as avidly as it did before to aid from all possible foreign sources to sustain the present level of production? I feel that we should achieve a faster rate of economic growth by utilising the available resources. The reason for my optimism is that there is significant growth in the heavy engineering sector. If you would recall, the fourteen complexes under the Ministry of Heavy Engineering had earned and accumulated profit of Rs. 14 crores as against a net loss of Rs. 9 crores last year. They also hope to produce machinery worth Rs. 429 crores as against Rs. 261 crores worth produced last year. This significant achievement is in spite of bad transport and shortages of power and steel. The price of machinery and raw materials has increased steeply after the price hike on oil, thereby adding nearly 25 per cent to the total import of the nation. Any saving on this account will naturally give us a lot of foreign exchange relief. I, therefore, strongly believe that all the turn-key projects and credit financed equipment and machinery should be subjected to a fresh review in the light of the extraordinary work of our heavy engineering sector. The Finance Ministry should insist on optimum utilisation of our heavy engineering and machine building units This significant improvement is fortunately possible because there is efficiency of operation and optimum standardisation I also insist that we should use as much of our machinery which we are producing in the country as possible. This is possible because the efficiency of our machinery has improved tremendously.

Lastly, I want to bring to your kind notice that there is an acute shortage of fertilisers throughout the country. Fortunately, the Finance Ministry is taking steps to put up a lot of fertiliser factories all over the country. But unfortunately in Andhra Pradesh, a huge agricultural State, only one private sector factory is intended to be established during the Fifth Plan period at Kakinada. I am afraid even this is not going to materialise because the Finance Minister has not made any provision for the development of Kakinada port. Engineers India, a public sector undertaking, has surveyed the port and after giving their techno-economic survey report have clearly recommended that a sum of Rs. 28 crores should be spent to improve the

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port so as to enable it to handle 1.5 million tonnes additional cargo for the proposed fertiliser factory at Kakinada. But unfortunately, there is no co-ordination between the Ministries of Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals and Transport. I only hope that the respective Ministries will stop acting independently as super-powers but work in cohesion and in co-ordination in creating, wealth, employment potential and prosperity in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the list of members wishing to speak, but it is more in number than the members present in the House.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I have not yet been able to speak so far.

MR. SPEAKER: It appears that only those members who wish to speak are present and the others are not interested in listening.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The budget for 1974-75 presented to the House by the Finance Minister is lackadaisical in character. It is anti-growth and pro-inflationary and it will add to the hardships of the people and make the brims of their cups of misery overflow.

Before I come to an analysis of the main features of the Budget, it will perhaps be worthwhile to project the profile of this budget. In the Budget developmental expenditure compared to 1973-74 has recorded a marginal increase of Rs. 262 crores whereas non-developmental expenditure will increase by Rs. 430 crores. Grants and loans to States will decrease by Rs. 266 crores. In the background of Government's ostentatious profession of reducing expenditure, the expenditure will go up by Rs. 311 crores. From deficit financing the Government hopes to raise Rs. 125 crores and from additional taxation, Rs. 186 crores to make up the deficit. In fact, this additional taxation is the most unkind cut that this Government could inflict on the people of this country. If you look at the personal income-tax it will decline by Rs. 86 crores. In the sphere of corporate tax and wealth tax, the quantum of total exemption that the Government is going to allow to the Capitalist and monopolist sector has not been quantified. Perhaps it has not been taken into account in the Budget.

As against this background the Union Excise duties will be enhanced by Rs. 92 crores and customs, by Rs. 204 crores which will ultimately hit hard the consumers and the common man for whom the Government has been shedding crocodile tears day in and day out.

While the common man is groaning under the crushing impact of the Budget, the Eastern Economist, mouthpiece of Indian monopoly in an editorial in its issue dated March 9, 1974 pays a fulsome tribute to the Finance Minister Mr. Chavan and says:

> "There is no gainsaying the fact that the Stock Exchanges have given this year's Central Budget proposals a welcome much warmer than what they had received even from the loyal members of the ruling party...."

—I want to emphasise the words even from the loyal members of the ruling party— "....when Mr. Chavan delivered his budget speech in the Lok Sabha on February, 28."

While people are groaning under the last straw on the camels back, the rich are welcoming the budget as a gift from the Congress Party. It will be no exaggeration to say that the

budget is a ransom which the Congress Party has paid to the Indian capitalists after the U.P. and Orissa elections for their liberal donations from the black money accumulations to the Congress election fund. Therefore you find the extension of development rebate to the shipping magnates; therefore you find development rebate for converting oil fired boilers to coal fired boilers and therefore you find tax exemptions in higher echelons of income.

In the concluding para of his speech, Mr. Chavan says:

"The social and economic problems that we currently face can be resolved in the long run only in the framework of a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives. I trust this Budget is one more step in that direction."

I ask; is it a step forward or a step backward? In that context, the only criterion by which this budget has to be judged, and is to be judged, is whether it is anti-inflationary, whether it is growth-oriented.

13.00 hrs.

Before I come to furnish my answer to these two questions, I would like to mention that this budget, as a fiscal instrument, cannot increase production. It will not stem the tide of inflation and, far from rolling back the price, it will further increase it; to what extent, that is anybody's guess.

Finding no other word to describe this budget, I will characterise this budget as schizophrenia. Throughout the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister you will not find a single statement to which he has not made a counter statement. For instance, at page 2, in paragraph 5 of the budget speech, the Finance Minister says:

"It appears certain that the national income in 1973-74 will record a significant growth."

Yet, in the next line he says:

"It is, however, a matter of deep concern to us that in the Fourth Plan our overall rate of growth has been much lower than the Plan target."

I do not find the Finance Minister here, but his able deputy. I hope he would be able to convince us in his reply how he reconciles "significant growth" with the "overall decline". That is merely taking the House for a ride. You can take the House for a ride with the massive majority that you have got, but the reply to this vulgar joke will obviously come, not inside the House but outside the House, as it is being given in Gujarat, and perhaps tomorrow in Bihar.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): But not in Orissa.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Orissa will come a little later.

Does this budget indicate economic growth? How do you measure the economic growth? What is the index of economic growth? According to me, the *per capita* real income is a measure of the rate of income growth. According to available figures, the real *per capita* income was lower in 1972-73 at Rs. 333 at 1960-61 prices, than it was in 1964-65, when it was Rs. 335. The number of unemployed has been increasing at the rate of 10,000 a day. Half of the targets of the Fourth Plan have not achieved. The growth of industrial production, which grew at the rate of 9.2 per cent between 1960—66, was only at the rate of 4.5 per cent since after 1966. Against this background, what growth does the Budget project? Instead of growth, it projects a picture of decline. On top of this power failure in U.P. has

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cripled industrial production. It has brought the wheels of production to a grinding halt, and the dislocation of railway traffic has accelerated the decline further.

Rebate has been given for coal-fired boilers which are installed by 1975. I ask the Finance Minister, and his able deputy in his absence, when the railways cannot find coal for their own boilers—all these coal-fired boilers that you are going to instal by 1975, for which you are ostensibly giving this development rebate,—wherefrom they will get the coal to ignite their boilers? Therefore, as I have said, this Budget is anti-growth.

Now, I come to whether this Budget is going to stabilise prices because that should be the main concern, whether this Budget is going to check run-away prices. Nowhere is the chasm between official claims and stark realities wider than in this Budget. The Finance Ministry claims that the direct impact on wholesale price index will be not more than 0.5 per cent. But during the last two years, in spite of such professions made earlier, during the Fourth Plan, the prices have risen by 42 per cent. While announcing tax exemptions in the Budget for the higher echelons of income under the spacious plea of avoidance of tax evasion and not raising a single paisa from direct sources, the decision to raise additional Rs. 212 crores from excise duties on a variety of commodities, from toothpaste to post-card, to speak the least, is unconscionable.

The levy on cement, steel and fertiliser will not only hard hit the consumers but will also upset the next Plan calculations. The levy on paper is virtually a tax on literacy. The ruling party wants the people to go unlettered, undiscriminating and unthinking so that by appealing to their atavistic urges an dby giving them some populist slogans, the Congress party will be able to romp home with its manipulated majority. The cumulative effect of the excise duties on tobacco, on tooth-paste, even on *bidi*, much less the cigarette, on post-card, on clothes, shirting, etc. and increased railway fare will mean a further deterioration in the standard of living than we are having today.

Coming to the aspect of inflation, as I have already said, there has been a sharp increases in prices of the order of 27 per cent in the last 12 months. In fact, if we take the last two years together, the general prices have increased by 42 per cent and even worse, the prices of food articles have increased by 47 per cent. Thus, though the financial target of Rs. 15,902 crores for the Fourth Plan public sector outlay has been fully achieved, yet because of the inflationary pressures on the cost of projects, the achievements in respect of physical targets have generally been only about half of the targets.

On top of it, what was expected of the Government was to present a Budget which would not have an element of deficit finaning. I am emboldened to say so because it was one of the directives of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission had expressed publicly its view that the Government should not resort to deficit financing during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

I quote from the Plan documents.

> "In view of the excess liquidity in the economy and the abnormal rise in prices, there seems to be hardly any scope for deficit financing in the first two years of the Fifth Plan if reasonable price stability is to be achieved."

I have quoted from the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79, Vol. I, Page

es. It was one of the Planning Commission's specific directives that there should be no element of deficit financing in the Budget for 1974-75. Because, in the final analysis inflation is nothing but a process of transfer of real resources from the poor to the rich. The poor are becoming poorer notwithstanding the *garibi hatao* slogans. The Planing Commission had consciously, after much deliberations, come to the conclusion that there should be no element of deficit financing. But what do we find? The Finance Minister says that the deficit financing would just be marginal, a mere Rs. 125 crores. But if we look at the past history, we find that, in every Budget, the Finance Minister had assured the House, and led us to believe, that deficit financing was not going to be very large. But, in reality, what has happened is that deficit financing has increased sometimes four-fold, sometimes five-fold. In 1971-72 the Finance Minister had estimated the budget deficit to be Rs. 233 crores, but ultimately the actuals were Rs. 977 crores. In 1972-73 the budget deficit was estimated at Rs. 251 crores, but ultimately it resulted in Rs. 1,145 crores. In 1973-74, it was promised that the deficit financing would be of the order of Rs. 87 crores, but actually it increased seven-fold; it reached the figure of Rs. 650 crores. Against this background, one has to consider seriously whether the deficit financing of Rs. 125 crores which has been promised by the Finance Minister is not going to increase at least ten-fold. And I will, presently, give the reasons why the figure of deficit financing of Rs. 125 crores—this illusory figure—is going to increase at least ten-fold. In the first place, the Budget has not taken into account the food subsidy. In the Budget the provision for food subsidy for 1974-75 has been kept lower, at Rs. 100 crores. When the year ends, the actual figure may well be of the order of Rs. 200 crores, if we judge by our past experience.

Then I come to the increase in dearness allowance. While making the provision for salary, etc., of government employees during the year 1974-75, the Budget Estimation for 1974-75 have been worked out on the assumption that the all India consumer price index which rose by 24 per cent during the last 12 months would not register any further rise whatsoever. The four increases in D.A., which have already been announced in the meantime are something unprecedented in the fiscal history of the Government of India. And I do not know how many more rounds of dearness allowances increase are going to be announced and to that extent, how much it is going to push up the projected figure of our deficit financing.

Furthermore, according to the World Bank report,—whether it has leaked through legitimate sources or illegitimate sources, is immaterial,—this year the Government of India is going to import two million tonnes of foodgrains from outside. In that eventuality the subsidy and the food imports taken together are going to push up the quantum of deficit financing to astronomical figures.

One of the most distressing things about this Budget is that the financial assistance to the States for natural calamities has been dropped in this Budget. During recent years this has been a big item on the expenditure side of the Central Budget and that too, for obvious reasons. The Centre owes a constitutional responsibility and a political duty to the people of India at large who suffer from natural calamities be it floods, droughts or cyclones. So far the Centre has been giving the States, though haltingly some kind of assistance which were unfortunately inflicted with natural calamities of one kind or the other. But in this year's Budget financial assistance to the States for natural calamities has been suspended. For the first time the figure has been put at zero for the year 1974-75. The argument is that all relief opera-

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tions for flood or drought would hereafter be undertaken as part of the State Plans and would, therefore, be financed by the States within the limits of their Five Year Plan outlays. No central assistance for this purpose would be available. But, if past experiences be any guide in the matter, one can be sure that when an occasion arises within a few months hence, the Central Government would have to yield to political or genuine pressures and sanction a couple of hundred crores of rupees for drought, flood or some other natural calamity. Therefore, if we take all these factors into consideration, we will find that the stipulated Rs. 1250 crores is going to be increased much further which will bring our economy to complete ruination.

Lastly, I would like to ask: is the Budget growth-oriented? Long-term objectives have been given precedence over concerns for immediate problems. Therefore, the plan investments from an actual level of Rs. 4,171 crores in 1973-74 have been pushed up to Rs. 4,769 crores showing a net increase of Rs. 598 crores. But against the background of the runaway prices this meagre addition that has been promised will ultimately result in a decline of 30 per cent. Therefore, this budget cannot be said to be growth-oriented because the amount that has been provided for, though ostensibly show an increase will ultimately prove to be a decline and the pricerise will bring the targets lower by 30 per cent.

Similarly, in the State sector, the States, to sustain the next year's Plan outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores, should have to raise Rs. 200 crores of additional resources. But will they be able to fulfil these obligations? The most affluent of States, Punjab and Haryana, have in the mean time presented budgets which are deficit in character. In this context, how is the Government of India going to implement all the stipulations *vis-a-vis* the States? This is a matter to which this Budget has not given any attention.

The Hindustan Standard which is a mouth-piece of the Congress party...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Who said it?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: In its issue dated 7th March, 1974 it said:

> "If the Prime Minister had been endowed with realistic vision then she would not have claimed in the Lok Sabha that the Union budget for 1974-75 is anti-inflationary. Prices of many of the essential commodities of daily use had already gone up before that statement was made. And since then prices have further gone up. From all this it would appear that the Prime Minister's further claim to the effect that Budget is only one of the instruments to stabilize the economy has also no truth in it."

This is what the mouthpiece of the Congress has to comment on the Budget.

I conclude by saying that this Budget is anti-people, it is anti-growth, and only a mass upsurge can throw this budget to the dust-bin to which it properly belongs.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैनरल बजट इस वर्ष देश के सामने ऐसे समय में उपस्थित किया गया है जब दो साल के सूखे के बाद देश की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है, मंहगाई अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई है। लेकिन मंहगाई इस समय केवल इसी देश में नहीं, दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी बहुत बढ़ी है और उस का प्रभाव भी भारत की अर्थ

व्यवस्था पर पड़ा है, जिस के कारण यहां के भाव बढ़ना स्वाभाविक था। ऐसे समय में यदि हमारे देश में चीजें मंहगी हुई हैं तो न केवल सूखे का प्रकोप या अन्य कारण हैं बल्कि दूसरे देशों की महंगाई का भी प्रभाव इस देश पर पड़ा है।

ऐसी हालत में जब हमारे देश में विकास के लिये, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, नवनिर्माण के लिये अनेक प्रकार की योजनायें चल रही हैं, घाटे का बजट आना स्वाभाविक है, अनिवार्य है। घाटे के बजट के लिये सरकार पर आक्षेप लगाया जाता है, लेकिन जिस देश मे नवनिर्माण चल रहा हो, विकास कार्य हो रहे हों, बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हो, तब हमारे सामने दो प्रश्न पैदा होते हैं—या तो इन विकास कार्यों को चलते रहना चाहिये या इन की गति को धीमी कर देना चाहिये—दोनो परिस्थितियो मे उचित यही था कि विकास कार्यों की गति को धीमा न होने दिया जाय, चाहे हमे थोडा घाटे का बजट पेश करना पडे। आज हमे देश का पूर्ण रूप से विकास करना है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है, गरीबी को मिटाना है, देश मे आर्थिक समानता लानी है, ऐसी स्थिति में यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि कुछ समय के लिए कर बढें और उस का बोझा देश पर पड़े। यह बात सही है कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये कुछ अन्य उपाय भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जहा प्रकृति का प्रकोप भी साथ साथ हुआ हो, वहां ऐसी सम्भावना कम हो जाती है, आदमी के बस की बात नहीं रह जाती। सूखा पड़ने के कारण जो कठिनाई पैदा हुई, उस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए कर बढ़ाना अनिवार्य था, इस के अलावा दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव नहीं था, क्योंकि देश के विकास कार्यों को ऐसी स्थिति में भी चालू रखना था।

आज हम यदि अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को देखें—तो आम तौर पर हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था है, लेकिन जो शहरी अर्थ व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है, इस में तथा ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था में बहुत अन्तर है, इतना अन्तर इन दोनों अर्थ व्यवस्थाओं में नहीं होना चाहिये। जैसे कच्चे माल के मूल्य और बने हुए माल के मूल्य में बहुत फर्क होता है। किसान रूई पैदा करता है, गल्ला पैदा करता है, अन्य चीजें पैदा करता है, जब उन को शहरों में भेजा जाता है तो उन चीजों के दाम गिर जाते हैं और किसान को अपनी वस्तुओं का बहुत कम दाम भाव मिल पाता है। वही चीज जब उपभोक्ताओं के पास पहुंचती है तो ऊंचे दामों पर पहुंचती है। अक्सर देश के किसानों को कहा जाता है कि उपभोक्ताओं के लिये, देश के लिये किसानों को कुछ बलिदान करना चाहिये, त्याग करना चाहिये, क्या यह बलिदान और त्याग की बात केवल किसानों के लिये ही है, मिलों मे बनी हुई चीजों के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन को भी तो कुछ त्याग और बलिदान करना चाहिये।

मैं विशेष रूप से गन्ने के भाव के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूं—किसान को गन्ने का कम भाव दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब वही चीनी बन कर निकलती है तो उस में मिल मालिकों और पूंजीपतियों को बहुत ज्यादा नफ़ा मिलता है, उन के लिये नफा रिजर्व कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन किसानों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिये ऐसा कोई संरक्षण नहीं है, जिस के आधार पर वह अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की रक्षा कर सके। मैंने अभी ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था और शहरी अर्थ

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

व्यवस्था में जो बड़े अन्तर का उल्लेख किया, था, इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से अभी सचमुच कोई गम्भीर कदम नही उठाये गये हैं। ठीक वैसी ही स्थिति है जैसे कच्चा माल की कीमत तय करते समय सरकार कुछ उदासीन रहती है, लेकिन वही माल जब तैयार होकर शहरों में जाता है, तो उसको संरक्षण मिलता है। इस प्रकार की नीति से हमारे गांवों में उत्पादन में गिरावट आ रही है। 1972–73 में सूखे के कारण हमारे उत्पादन में 9.5 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। उस के बाद जिस उत्साह से उन लोगों को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास करना चाहिये था, उतना उत्साह किसानों मे नही है।

आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक आय मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से है, लगभग 50 प्रतिशत आय कृषि से है, लेकिन उस के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं है। बजट भाषण में एक जगह चर्चा है— उस के विकास के लिये और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जायगा, धन दिया जायगा, इस से थोड़ी आशा तो बंधती है कि सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ़ गया है। इसके लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद भी देता हूं, लेकिन जहां हड़तालें चल रही हों, हड़तालों के कारण कोयले का आना-जाना बन्द हो जाता है और कोयले न मिलने से बिजली की योजनायें बन्द हो जाती हैं, वहां किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। ऐसी हड़तालों को कभी प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा सकता। सरकार को कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये, जिस से बार, बार हड़तालें न हों, कभी गार्डों की हड़ताल, कभी लोको मैनों की हड़तालें, हजारों वैगन्स लाइन में खड़े हैं, हड़ताल के कारण वे अपने स्थान पर नहीं पहुंच पाते। ऐसी हड़तालों को हमेशा हतोत्साहित करना चाहिये, चाहे वे मजदूरों के नाम पर हों, चाहे किसानों के नाम पर हों या किसी वर्ग के नाम पर हो, राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में जो भी चीज बाधक होती है, उन का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिये—यह देश के हित के लिये अनिवार्य है। ऐसे समय में जब कि हमारी बहुत सी योजनायें चल रही हैं सरकार एक पौलिसी की तरफ़ ध्यान दे और उन में विशेष उत्साह बढ़ावे तो अच्छा हो। जो योजना पहले चल चुकी है उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने के लिये प्रयास किया जाय। मिसाल के लिए गंडक योजना की बात है जब यह योजना प्रारम्भ होने वाली थी उस समय 35 करोड़ रु० की लागत तय हुई थी और उस के बाद बढ़ते बढ़ते लगभग 141 करोड़ रु० उस में व्यय हो रहा है फिर भी वह योजना पूरी नहीं हुई है। जितनी लागत उस में लगेगी उस से बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा, लेकिन अगर वह समय से पूरी हो जाती तो इतना खर्चा न बढ़ता और पूरी लागत निकल आती। इसलिये देश में जो भी योजनायें हैं उन को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए साधन उपलब्ध कराने चाहिये ताकि उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाय या उत्पादन बढ़ने लगे और पूरी क्षमता का उस योजना का लाभ देश को होने लगे।

जो आवश्यकीय वस्तुएँ होती हैं जैसे अन्न, दवा इन में थोक व्यापार राज्य के हाथ में होना चाहिये, इसका मैं प्रबल समर्थक हूं। जो गल्ले का व्यापार आरम्भ

हुआ है उस को मैं ठीक समझता हूं। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है। अगर किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिला होता तो थोक व्यापार का प्रयास अधिक सफल हुआ होता। और जो गल्ला खुले बाजार में महंगा बिक रहा है वह नहीं होता। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बताऊं एक सप्ताह पहले मेरे जिले से एक सज्जन आये थे एक छोटे से कस्बे में जिसकी आबादी 15, 16 हजार है इस वक्त गेहूं वहां 170 रु० प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है। तो कहां 76 रु० किसानों को दिया गया था और उस के बदले में खुले बाजार में 170 रु० का भाव है। अगर थोक व्यापार करते समय किसानों को गल्ले का अधिक मूल्य दिया गया होता तो थोक व्यापार की योजना भी सफल होती और साथ ही साथ उपभोक्ताओं को इतने अधिक दाम न देने होते। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य को अधिक से अधिक आवश्यकीय वस्तुओ के व्यापार को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि इन बातों पर ध्यान देते हुए सरकार ने ऐसा किया है कि जिससे सूखे या बाढ़ के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली परिस्थिति का मुकाबले करने के लिए जो समय समय पर धनराशि दी जाती है उस के बदले प्रदेश की योजना में स्थायी रूप से धन राशि दी जायगी। यह योजना बन रही है। मेरा तो ऐसा जिला है जहां एक नहीं 6, 7 नदियां हैं और हर साल बाढ़ और सूखे का प्रकोप रहता है। इस योजना से हमारे विकास में विशेष सहायता मिलेगी इसलिये हमें आशा बढ़ी है कि हम इन विपत्तियों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे।

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Sir, plenty of hon. Members those who spoke before me, and even the Finance Minister in his speech, have really explained, as the case is, that India is facing today one of the worst economic crisis. But, Sir, there is a parallel system of economy in India which is equally responsible for bringing up this state in India. It flourishes the most not only as far as the monetary side is concerned but it influences the power also and, that is. black-money. I have come to know from the newspapers that 140 economists of India have submitted a memorandum to our Finance Minister. In that memorandum it is estimated that the income, not the black-money, the income from black-money varies from Rs 9,000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores. They have shown some remedies also. One of them is demonetisation of our currency. But this system has gone so powerful that even the Finance Minister does not dare to touch it. He has succumbed to these black--marketeers by just accepting the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee by reducing the maximum marginal income-tax from 97.7 per cent to 77 per cent.

Let me ask him whether he thinks that the people who are habituated to evading taxes will now pay the full taxes honestly. In India unfortunately, the black-money-earners have no moral standards of that type. That is why I consider this recommendation to be illogical that if the rates are reduced they will pay their taxes honestly.

Then. I would ask the Finance Minister to show me where his socialism is, because he says we have not missed our goal? Of course, he has raised the wealth tax slightly and he has raised some surcharge on the companies. But has he not given a gift of Rs. 35 crores last year by making slight adjustment in the development rebate and depreciation fund? Just imagine Rs. 35 crores being paid to big houses in this manner.

Unfortunately, we have adopted a system where we go on levying more and more taxes. Last year, the new taxes levied were to the extent of Rs. 212 crores, but this time we have levied Rs. 292 crores of new taxes.

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

Every year, we go on increasing the taxes and they fall as a burden on the common man only. and it is the common man who has to pay. The Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee had made some sugestions in regard to increase of direct taxes, but we have not cared about direct taxation methods, but instead we have gone in for 90 per cent indirect taxes in this budget and only 10 per cent by way of direct taxes.

Apart from this, out of the new taxes to the tune of Rs 212 crores, what did we spend last year on social welfare? We have spent practically nothing on solving the problem of unemployment. We have been spending only 7 per cent on plan development. That is why I say that the real yardstick for socialism will be the answer to the following four important quetsions which I shall mention presently.

The first question is this. Have we decreased the number of people living below the poverty-line or have they increased? If we just look at the figures, we shall find that the number has gone up to 44 per cent as compared to 37 per cent which was there in 1971.

My second quetsion is this: Have we decreased unemployment, educated as well as uneducated? Actually. it has not increased, but it has gone up to more than double. More than 2 crores of people are only partially occupied or are having no occupation. The same is the position in regard to eduacted unemployed including engineers.

Thirdly, have we reduced the number of slum-dwellers in these metropolitan cities? Look at any metropolitan city; look at Delhi, for example. How many new slums have come up! The number has gone up to double actually. The most pathetic scene is that the number of people who earn their livelihood by selling their blood and body has not decreased; their number has actually doubled. This evil in modern society still continues so that they could just have some standard of living.

Again. what about beggars? Anywhere you go, you may go to even a station platform and that is no exception; you may go to any street and immediately you will find beggars flocking all around you and depicting the picture of the teeming millions of the Indian people. Where is socialism? Out of 50 crores of the most depressed and backward people all over the world, 13 crores live in India. Naturally, the question, therefore, arises, after 27 years of Independence and 22 years of planned economy. where we are. The reply is also obvious. The rate of growth of national income is 3 5 per cent, which also we had failed to reach last year, and the rate of population growth is 2.5 per cent; this being the position, for hundred years, we cannot get out of this calamity or this rut. Still, unfortunately, the people in command follow the same rude thinking and rude line of mixed economy which has led after 27 years to this horrible picture of India which we are seeing today. and still they are not prepared to change it.

Sir, it is rightly said that our poverty is a chronic disease. It is a most malignant disease. That is why the remedy to cure it must also be a drastic one. By treating a malignant disease by just touching it here and there will ont cure it; on the contrary, it gets permanent over there, it gets settled there. If Government is not going to take drastic steps in time, things may get worse, out of control and burst. Still in India people have blood and tears. But if the blood gets dried up and tears will not flow the poor man's eyes will go red-hot. And when the poor man's eyes get red, you know it is the Trilochan of Sankara. Then nothing will be of avail to stop it.

The people of Gujarat have shown just now by their fights against corruption what this is. The teeming millions, 13 crores of them, the most backward people in the country—there is no reason why they may not revolt. Then all our dreams of this non-violence and creating a democratic society may collapse in a day. Who will be responsible for this? Who will be responsible for creating such an atmosphere and not taking notice of it?

At the same time, I will suggest two solutions. If you want to remove *garibi*, if *garibi hatao* is to be implemented, you have also to remove *amiri*. This is only if the Finance Minister has the courage to bring it about.

The real wealth of India is in its manpower. We are daily losing millions and millions of worth of rupees in terms of man hours lost, man hours which can produce anything and bring about a tremendous change in India. Nobody has thought of that.

Look at China. It has solved the same problem. It has done it through its real wealth of manpower. It is not because it is a communist country that it has been able to solve the same problems that India has. It has the same famines, flood and same teeming millions. There is no industrial base. There is poverty and a vast population in comparison to the land. Here in our country with the same problems, we should look at how China has solved her problems and take the benefit of that experience.

As I said, our wealth is our manpower. Why don't we give them compulsory employment, compulsory employment to every adult? Every adult must have an employment card. This being a democratic country, naturally the choice will be theirs. If nobody is employed, it should be taken as an offence. Some people will way that this is an impossible thing in such a huge country. That is why I have quoted the example of China and said that they have done it. They have shown the way and they have solved the problem not, as I said, through communism. We have the option and the means. If we did that, this would also remove the social evil of the sale of body and blood to keep alive. If we do that, every young adult will have to work to do. Beggars will not be there on the street. At the same time, production will increase. We will also advance on the development side. We can usefully employ our human force for the benefit of the country and themselves.

The second point is this. In any economic, saving is that on which there is a return. Hoarding is that on which there is no return. Here in India, gold is all in hoarding. Remove it from public circulation. No export should be allowed. It should be declared as an unprotected matter. It is not only the communits countries which have done it; capitalist countries have also done it. If these two steps are taken, I will be very happy.

We are talking of a substitute for oil. We have abundant coal. In my constituency, there is a huge quantity of lignite lying idle since long. To get coal to the west coast is very difficult. But nobody has bothered about this.

The most unfortunate part of the budget is that the Central Government have refused to attend to the people suffering from natural calamities. I come from a constituency which has suffered from famine for the fifth time consecutively in the last six years. I know that this year the people there were not even given manual work, though this area has high potential for development. There are plenty of salt works over there. There is bauxite, lignite and so many other minerals over there which could be developed. But there should be infrastructure; there should be railways. There should be a line from Gandhidham to Bhuj and another from Gandhidham to Lakhpat via

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

Mandvi. We do not want financial help, people in Kutch. I shall cite one small example. One small village consisting of 5,000 persons invested Rs. 2 crores in fixed deposits; it was a record all over India. That is why we say we do not want money; we do not want know-how; in fact people from this place had gone all over the world; they can do things. But please give infrastructure which is absolutely needed. Give us water. I will appeal to the Prime Minister. Gujarat has seen a popular upsurge; it has created history all over India. The scars are deep; the wounds are deep. The scars will also become permanent if not looked into properly. The only remedy is Narmada. According to the Khosla Commission Narmada is the only solution which will once again create a Gujarat, as lovely as Ghandhiji's and which will make them forget all these things.

I do not know how much time I can take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made a good point; you must conclude now.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Thank you.

श्री राम हेड़ाऊ (रामटेक) : अर्थ मंत्री जी ने 1974-75 के बजट में सभी को खुश करने की कोशिश की है । जो पूंजीपति हैं उनको भी और जो सामान्य जनता है उसको भी । इसका कारण है । हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था न सही अर्थों में समाजवादी है और न ही वह सही अर्थों में पूंजीवादी किन्तु उसका झुकाव पूंजीवाद की ओर अधिक है और यही कारण है कि आज की सरकार पूंजीपतियों को नाराज करना पसन्द नहीं करती, उसकी पूंजी पतियों के हाथों में है । इस वास्ते शासन चलाने के लिए और अपनी सत्ता को कायम रखने के लिए पूंजीपतियों को नाराज करना आज की हमारी सरकार कभी पसन्द नहीं कर सकती । इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि अमीर आदमी और अमीर होता जा रहा है, उसकी पूंजी लगातार इस देश में काले धन के रूप में बढ़ती जा रही है और जो गरीब आदमी है वह रोटी रोजी के लिए तड़प रहा है, उसके हाथों को काम नही मिल रहा है । उसके पेट में अनाज नही, उसकी जेब मे पैसा नही और क्या करना है यह भी उसकी समझ में नहीं आता । इतनी हीन दीन अवस्था हमारे देश मे उसकी कभी नहीं हुई । आज वह रोटी रोजी के लिए तड़प रहा है, चिल्ला रहा है और शासन की ओर बड़ी आशा भरी नजर से देख रहा है और हमेशा देखता जा रहा है । लेकिन आज उस के दुख दर्द को मिटाने की कोई भी कोशिश इस प्रजातंत्र में नही हो रही है । मैं शासनकर्ताओं से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आजादी जो मिली है यह सिर्फ पूंजीपतियों के लाभ के लिए, मुट्ठी भर लोगों का हित साधन करने के लिए मिली है ? क्या उन गरीबों को इस देश में रहने का हक नहीं है ? शासन को गंभीरता से इस सवाल को सोचना चाहिए और उस पर अमल करना चाहिए । आज कराधान की जो अधिकतम मर्यादा थी उसे 97 प्रतिशत से 77 प्रतिशत पर ला कर पूंजीपतियों और काला बाजार करने वालों को इस शासन ने एक

सुविधा प्रदान कर दी। मैं यह पूछता हूं कि यह कराधान कम करने के कारण क्या हमारे कर की रकम बढ़ने वाली है? क्या इस देश में बिजनेस मोरेलिटी है कि कर देने वाला बड़ा आदमी कर की दरें कम होने के कारण ईमानदारी से कर का भुगतान करेगा? हमारा शासन इस की कोई गारंटी आज दे नहीं सकता। छोटे आदमी पर इन्डायरेक्ट करों का बोझा इस बजट में लादा है। पोस्ट कार्ड का उदाहरण ले लीजिए। एक सामान्य गरीब आदमी पोस्ट कार्ड का इस्तेमाल करता है। उसकी भी कीमत बढ़ा दी। मिट्टी का तेल सामान्य जन के रोज के इस्तेमाल की चीज है। उसकी भी कीमत बढा दी। जो आवागमन के साधन है पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ने के कारण, वे भी महंगे हो गए। बसों के किराये बढ़ जाने वाले हैं जिसका असर सामान्य जन पर पड़ने वाला है। जीने के लिए जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं उन सभी चीजो के दाम इस बजट के कारण बढ़ने वाले है। क्या सरकार हमें यह गारंटी दे सकती है कि जीवन के लिए आवश्यक चीजों के दाम इस अर्थ-संकट के होते हुए बढ़ेंगे नहीं? मैं समझता हूं ऐसी स्थिति नही हैं। जो डाउन-ट्राडेन लोग हैं उन के उत्थान और विकास की व्यवस्था इस बजट के अन्दर बिल्कुल ही नही है। आज देहाती और शहरवासी के बीच में एक बड़ा भारी अंतर का निर्माण हो गया है। छोटे कृषक और कृषि पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है। उसकी मेहनत का पूरा मेहनताना उन्हें नहीं मिलता जिससे वह जीवित रह सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था में हमें ग्रामोद्योग की ओर देखना होगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी ग्रामोद्योग हमारे देश में चलते थे जिन के सहारे कोटि कोटि लोग अपना जीविकोपार्जन करते थे वे ग्रामोद्योग आज खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने उस की ओर ध्यान नही दिया। यदि औद्योगिकीकरण हमारे देश में लाना है तो पहले ग्रामों में हाथ से काम करने वाले लोगों की ओर देखना होगा। आज एक छोटी सी मशीन लग जाने से दस हाथ बेकार हो जाते हैं। तो औद्योगीकरण करने और यंत्र लगाने से पहले उन दस हाथों का विचार करना चाहिए था। लेकिन वह नही किया गया। परिणामस्वरूप हुआ यह है कि आज देश के करोड़ों आदमी काम पाने के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। वे खाली पड़े हुए हैं। उन को कोई काम नही दिया गया है और जब तक इस देश की जो श्रम शक्ति है, जो इस देश के करोड़ों हाथ हैं उन को काम देने की व्यवस्था हम बजट में नही कर पाते तब तक हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता।

कृषि की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। लेकिन आज कृषि के स्थायी विकास की कोई योजना हमारे देश में कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई हैं और न हो रही है। विभिन्न सेक्सन को विभाजित कर के थोड़ा थोड़ा उत्थापित करने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यदि रोटी रोजी का सवाल हल करना है, अनाज

[श्री राम हेड़ाऊ]

के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर होना है तो पहले इस देश की कृषि की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस पर अधिक खर्चा करना चाहिये। पानी की स्थायी योजना बनानी चाहिए और कृषकों को अधिक मात्रा में कृषि उत्पादन के लिए शासन को सहयोग देना चाहिए। शासन की जो भी योजनायें बनती हैं उन पर जो लागत लगती है क्या सही माने में उस तबके तक उस योजना का पैसा पहुंचता है जिसके लिए वह बनाई जाती है? बीच में कितनी रकम गायब हो जाती है, दुरुपयोग में चली जाती है उस का कोई हिसाब शासन के पास नहीं है।

आज भ्रष्टाचार इस देश में इतना बढ़ गया है कि कोई आदर्श देशवासियों के सामने नहीं रहा और इस की जिम्मेदारी राज्य कर्ताओं पर है। जनता और सामान्य आदमी बड़े आदमी की ओर जिन को हम प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक कहते हैं, अधिकारी कहते हैं, नेता कहते हैं, उन की ओर देखती है लेकिन उस के सामने कोई आदर्श दिखाई नहीं पड़ता। जिधर देखते हैं उधर भ्रष्टाचार ही भ्रष्टाचार दिखाई पड़ता है। हर एक आदमी अधिक से अधिक पैसा कैसे कमाया जा सकता है इस को अपना लक्ष्य बनाता है और उसके लिए तरकीबें करता है। यह स्थिति आज हमारे देश में है। इसलिए सरकार पर यह भी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि इस देश का काला-बाजार करने वालों से और दुख दर्द से बचाना है तो अपने बर्ताव से सत्ताधारी राज्यकर्ता जनता के सामने आदर्श उपस्थित करें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक देश का भविष्य अच्छा नजर नहीं आता। इस स्थिति को पैदा करना बहुत जरूरी है और इस दृष्टि कोण से बजट के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूं।

जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें आगे और अधिक न बढ़ें इस की गारंटी सरकार को देनी चाहिए। स्थायी कृषि-विकास और कृषि उत्पादन की बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए अधिक धन राशि की व्यवस्था बजट में करनी चाहिए। गृह-उद्योगों को पुर्न-जीवित करना चाहिए और उस की बजट में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। नये उद्योग धन्धे शहरों की अपेक्षा देहातों में, गांवों, में और अविकसित भागों में खोलने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। देश में जो श्रम शक्ति है उसका उत्पादन में और विकास में पूरा पूरा उपयोग करना चाहिये। बेरोजगारी को मिटाने के लिए रोजगार का निर्माण करना होगा। लेकिन जब तक बेरोजगारों को हम कोई काम नहीं दे सकते तब तक उन को बेकारी का भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज अनाज की बड़ी कमी है और अनाज के लिए देहाती जनता काफी तड़प रही है। इस लिए प्रति व्यक्ति

और प्रति मास 12 किलो अनाज, प्रति वर्ष 20 मीटर कपड़ा उचित दामों पर उन्हें उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी शासन को उठानी चाहिए। अनाज के लिए देशव्यापी ज़ोन बनाना चाहिए क्योंकि आज भी काला बाजार करने वाले जहां सस्ते दामों में अनाज मिलता है वहां से लेकर जहां ऊंचे दामों में बिकता है वहां ले जाते हैं। अनुत्पादक खर्चों की एकदम कटौती कर देनी चाहिए। भ्रष्टाचार, जमाखोरी, घूसखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी रोकने के लिए शुद्ध और कड़े प्रशासन का निर्माण करना जरूरी है। सरकारी अधिकारी और सत्ताधारी नेतागण को अपने खुद के बर्ताव से राष्ट्र-भक्ति और त्याग का आदर्श जनता एवं छात्रों के सामने रखना चाहिए।

14.00 hrs.

एक लाख से अधिक जो कतिथ कर है, वह वसूल करने के लिए तुरन्त उनकी ऐस्टेट को जब्त कर लेना चाहिये। करवसूली में प्रमाणिकता और कड़कता लाने के लिये यन्त्रणा खड़ी करनी चाहिये।

मुद्रास्फिति रोकने के लिये और काले धन को ढूंढ कर निकालने के लिए 100 रुपये के नोटों को तुरन्त रद्द कर देना चाहिये।

संविधान में परिवर्तन कर के अनिस्तित सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने का जो अधिकार है, उस को मर्यादा में लाना चाहिये।

देश के जो डाउन-ट्रोडन लोग हैं, उन की रोजी रोटी का जो ज्वलन्त समस्या है, उस को प्राधान्य देकर उसे त्वरित हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अन्यथा आज जो शान्ता दिखाई देती है, वह एक बड़े तूफान के पहले की शान्तता है। रोजी-रोटी के लिये आज जो करोड़ों जनता के पेट में प्रचण्ड ज्वालामुखी धधक रहा है, उस में शोषण करने वालों का अन्त हुए बिना नहीं रहेगा।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget for 1974-75 has been given different names; some have called it a brave budget, some have called it a red budget; an hon. Member has called it a clever budget but not an intelligent budget. I say that it is everybody's budget, it is anybody's budget, because any budget that comes depicts or expresses the mood of the Government and its policies for the said year. We have seen deficit budget for a number of years, from 1971 onwards. It is because the agricultural and industrial output has been very low. It has been so because there have been some strikes and there have been droughts. But what I do feel is that the national cause must not be allowed to suffer on account of individual profits.

It was said by the Finance Minister that the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission was also responsible for the deficit budget. But what I feel is that, when the recommendations were there, ways and means should have been found out to see that these recommendations, when implemented, found their way and an occurrence of this nature was avoided.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

For greater agricultural production, if more land could be brought under cultivation, things might improve. The government records say that there are less lands available. But if we try to find out, we will see that there are lands such as eroded lands or alakaline lands or lands that have salt. If we try to reclaim these lands and put them under cultivation, we can increase our production. We can utilise these lands for agriculture, horticulture and forestry, for cultivation of plants of economic utility, for raw materials and for industry. There are Chambal ravines extending from U.P. into Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. These ravines have got the waters of river Chambal and river Jamuna and their tributaries. If we try to utilise these waters and the land, we can release the funds for other purposes.

When putting up projects for public undertakings it is essential that adequate provision is made for maintenance of the plant and renewal of the machinery. Here, I have in mind the Sindhri fertiliser plant and the TAFCO at Kanpur. We have had an opportunity of visiting these plants and I noticed that these plants are over a quarter of a century old or even more. So, while they are made to run, they do not produce as they ought to. So, what happens is that the production suffers and the working expenses continue to increase. The TAFCO is supposed to be producing shoes for our defence personnel. So, it should be kept in A-one condition and these plants should be modernised.

With the nationalisation of banks, it became easier for smaller borrowers to take loans from banks to run taxies, scooters and other things and the poor man was happy to find a means of livelihood. But, with the present excise duty on petrol, he earns only Rs. 10 per day. The users of the vehicles find it very difficult to get into the taxies because of the high rates. Now, what is the situation? The taximan are in a predicament because they have to pay Rs. 600 per month as instalment to the loan from whom they have borrowed the money while they earn only Rs. 300. So, they are in a terrible fix and what they thought was a boon to them has become a sore. Some means should be found to help them out. The excise duty was to be diverted for transport, but the transport till to-day is a problem to everybody.

Then, Sir, we are still being guided by the pre-Independence rules and regulations. The Financial Handbook is still the guiding engine of the bureaucrats and the Government. Surely, attitudes and the atmosphere have changed and it is time that post-Independence rules should come forth. Just as we feel that the old education system is out of date for the present set up, so also the present policing system is incongruous.

To give employment to more people, the system of overtime payment should be done away with an only in special cases, it should be allowed. Instead, more hands should be employed to lessen unemployment.

Keeping in view the falling standard of the rupee, the Finance Minister has rightly raised the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000. Before long, the rupee would further fall and so, it would be a welcome step if it is raised to Rs. 7500 instead of Rs. 6000.

Now, something about the parents who have to deal with everybody. They have to teach the children the basic principles of hygiene. Having taught the children the use of soap, they demand soap for their bath and for washing hands. But, now the prices of soap have gone up. Previously a cake of soap used to cost 65 paise and the samething is costing us now Rupee one. With the extra duty on the tooth paste, the hygienic

condition will further deteriorate and it will become repugnant to speak to one another. In the cities, the use of *'Datun'* is also not possible as there are not many neem trees wherefrom we can draw the neem sticks. The toothpaste and soap have also penetrated into our villages and they are now in common use and with the recent excise increase it will be very difficult for them to go in for these things. I feel very strongly that this tax on tooth-paste is most unwelcome.

Sir, Posts and Telegraphs Department has shown satisfactory results. As such, to take a solitary item like the postcard for increased price would hit the poor hard. This is the only means by which the poor people keep in touch with one another. I feel that this little benefit which the people in villages have should not be deprived from them.

I am indeed dismayed to note that the Budget for the Union Territories have been kept very low with the result that many of the Plans that were in the pipeline for developmental activities in the Union Territories (including Delhi) have been shelved Delhi has been allotted Rs. 123 crores for the coming financial year out of which Rs. 14 crores are for the non-plan programmes.

Sir, I feel that Delhi has been given an unfair treatment, in the current budget. I would request a reappraisal of allotted funds for non-plan programmes so that the social development and maintenance of law and order in the Centrally-administered territory is effective.

I was happy to see the hon. lady Deputy Finance Minister was here. I remember last year I had presented her with three coins which had the picture of British Monarch. I had said then that they were still in circulation and I thought that after one whole year they would have taken some action. But I am sorry to say that they are still in circulation. These coins containing the figure of British monarch are still in circulation.

Finally I just want to end with this sentence. For the implementation of our financial programmes our main objective should be to have more agricultural production and industrial output and giving job-satisfaction to the people and not jitters at the beginning of every year.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Any honest attempt made by our versatile Finance Minister has created a situation in this country and in regard to transformation of the economic situation we find that a hungry nation has changed into an angry nation. It is most unfortunate really that we are at a critical situation. Not only the nation and its development and its economy is being crippled but also I would like to say that I have no hesitation at all in saying that there is a great conspiracy, a sort of sabotage, to demolish the image, the economic structure of the country, by certain sections of the people in this country. It is reflected in certain events which have taken place. We have come to know that such conspiracies were undertaken with a view to cripple the economy of the country by certain sections of the people and the recent occurrences in various States and various parts of the country are examples in this regard.

Budget proposals are made year after year. This sort of deficit budget has become a common phenomena not only in respect of the Central Government but also of the State Governments.

The question which I would like to ask to the Government is this. Why have they not exhausted their disciplinary measures so far as disciplining the functioning of the States is concerned? What is it that they have

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done to discipline the State economy in this regard? It is most unfortunate that they have not disciplined the State economy in order to build up the necessary economic structure in the country, because the progress and development of our economic structure depends upon the behaviour of various State Governments.

To-day we are having several Governments indifferent States. We are not reflecting the views of the people; we are not even reflecting the views of the party's programme and the policy of the Government. Take, for instance, the economic programme undertaken by Government in our country. What is the action taken by the Finance Ministry to discipline the fiscal and financial aspects of the programmes undertaken by various State Governments? The programmes so far undertaken by them have only crippled the economy of this country. For the last so many years the conditions have not been improved. Though natural resources are available in plenty, they have not been fully tapped by Government. Though the manpower in this country is available in plenty the same has not been utilised to the fullest extent possible. I would only want that the Finance Ministry should be asked to take steps for exploitation of natural resources available in the country.

Take for instance river water problems. There is a dispute with regard to the utilisation of water from the Krishna river. After all we should feel that the river belongs to the whole country and not to a particular State. It is this sort of river dispute which creates economic stagnation in this country. By not taking any decision with regard to the Krishna river dispute, the whole of the economy of our country is adversely affected. Inspite of so much of inflation that we have been witnessing in this country we have not been able to tackle the problem on the food front properly.

Plans after Plans have been formulated and they have been implemented; with what results. The machinery that we are having to-day requires to be changed completely. Bureaucrats working in the Planning Commission as well as in various States require to be thoroughly changed. The recruitment system also requires to be changed. The officers attached to various recruitment organisations are completely in the hands of the people. It is they who are creating this situation thereby the progressive policies of the Governments are not being implemented properly. The machinery in the UPSC requires to be changed because the recruitment system followed therein is defective. There is discrimination made in the matter of recruitments to various posts under Government. Only their relations are appointed to various posts in various departments. This aspect of the matter has got to be gone into. It is the bureaucrates who are not allowing this country to progress. They stand in the way of implementing the plan programmes of this country. This aspect of the matter also has got to be taken into consideration.

Today I would like to quote Raj Committee report. The agricultural economy has to be improved. Our economy is based on agriculture. What is it that we have done for the improvement of agriculture in this country? Even they are not fully utilising the available land to remove poverty. We are not utilising our water resources. We have not distributed the land to the landless even after 26 years. The land reforms which have been envisaged and proposed are being scuttled at the hands of some State Governments. Then we have created a big gap between rich and the landless poor farmers. How do you involve these people in the great task of building up our economy. Unless you utilise the services of these people who have been oppressed and opprissed for ages in building up the economy of our coun-

try, our economy will continue to remain in the crippled stage. That aspect has not been put forward in the Budget. It is no use telling us that we have given certain concessions on the higher level. The entire tax structure needs to be changed. The whole machinery that has been adopted to collect these taxes has been corrupted and all sorts of taxes that we envisage are not being collected honestly and they are not bringing revenue to the Treasury. This is most important because unless that machinery is changed it would be difficult to bring the tax from the black-marketeers, the rich landlords and the big business houses.

Now, what type of companies are running in this country! Where is the discipline on the part of the people who are appointed on these companies? You are paying to the managing directors Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and they are swindling away all the money which really belongs to the nation. How can any economy be built in this country and how can any Finance Minister function in such an atmosphere! Unless there is direct tax on these companies which can be collected on the basis of the income these companies will hold the country to ransom and will ultimately ruin this country. All these companies are functioning in this fashion. Last year I quoted the name of 'Karnataka Fertiliser Company'. The Karnataka Government holds 51 per cent shares and the Government of India has also participated. Do you know how the managing directors of this company are behaving? They have appointed their own relatives in the company and are drawing Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month. This company has not even started production whereas appointments have already been made. They have also appointed distributing agencies. So, it is running at a loss. Almost every company is showing losses. I think Shri Ganesh knows very well how these companies are running. They are mainly depending upon the auditors and are showing losses, whereas actually they are earning profits. I would like to know what machinery Government have got to collect that money. We have not been able to collect this money. We have not been able to unearth even the black money because we have not accepted even the Wanchoo Committee's recommendation in full, and we have not accepted even the Raj Committee's report on agricultural income. At this rate, I do not know how Government are going to get money for the exchequer and how they are going to run the administration.

Unless all these aspects are looked into, it would be very difficult to discipline the economy of this country and again we shall be in trouble.

With the present taxation system, there is a big gap between the rural economy and the urban economy. Ceilings have been imposed when it come to the rural economy. But what has happened to urban economy? Where are the urban ceiling laws? Why has legislation not been undertaken in the various States for ceiling on urban property? Has any action been taken against States which have not passed legislation regarding ceiling on urban properties. We see construction of fabulous buildings and multi-storeyed buildings and sky-scrapers in the various cities by organisations, companies and joint sector and other sectors. But what is the ceiling that has been imposed on such urban properties? I am sorry to say that no steps have been taken to bring about any discipline in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member must conclude. His party has put a ceiling on the speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Again what about the plight of the poor people? With the present rise in prices and the new taxes, they are finding it

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difficult to make both ends meet. Of course, more money is needed for the plan. And actually money is available in this country. The only thing is that the hon. Minister must find out the sources from which he can get the money. There must be a permanent machinery to collect that money. It is said that tax evasion alone is to the tune of more than Rs. 5000 crores. Rs. 6000 crores has been invested in the public sector but there is no discipling of the public sector.

There are some items like steel, for instance, which are in shortage. This is a man-made shortage. Government can and should take steps to utilise all the resources which are available in the country. Take, for example, the Vijyanagaram steel plant in Karnataka. In 1970-71, the Prime Minister opened this project, and since then land has been acquired and we have invested a large amount of money, and we have minimised all the expenditure. But what is envisaged in the budget in regard to this steel plant? This steel plant would benefit not only Karnataka but it would benefit the whole country. Such a major steel plant is pending at the hands of the Central Government. Similarly, there are also some big irrigation projects which are pending with the Central Government. If these are not attended to and sanctioned, it would create problems in the future and the Central Government would be obliged to spend more money later on those projects. Therefore, I urge that early decision should be taken on them.

In regard to the Vijyanagaram steel plant, the decision on investment was taken in 1972. Since this project belongs to my State, I would like to speak a word about it in conclusion. The first phase of the project will be completed by 1980-81; but even this has not been promised. So far, the Government of India have spent only Rs. 105 lakhs, while the State Government have taken action to acquire the land and prepare a scheme even for water supply. In the case of the Salem project, the Government of India have agreed to the import of plant and machinery also. But in the case of the Vijyanagaram steel plant which is also under the same category, why have no steps been taken in this regard? It will not be fair on the part of the Government to sabotage this or shelve this. It will give a boost to the economy of not only Karnataka but the whole country. So, I hope and trust that the Government will take early steps so far as the Vijyanagaram steel plant is concerned.

श्री नानूभाई एन० पटेल (बलसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे हाउस के लिए, सारे देश के लिए और खासकर गुजरात के लिए, बड़ी खुशी का दिन है कि वहां करीब दो महीने से जो एजीटेशन चल रहा था, जिस में लगभग सौ आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई, और यह मांग की जा रही थी कि गुजरात एसेम्बली को बर्खास्त कर दिया जाये, उसके फलस्वरूप सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने राज्यपाल को आदेश दिया और एसेम्बली को भंग कर दिया गया। गुजरात के विद्यार्थी-वर्ग और विद्यार्थी नेताओं ने यह वादा किया था कि एसेम्बली भंग हो जाने पर सारे गुजरात में शान्ति हो जायेगी। आप ने देखा है कि आज से गुजरात के सब स्कूल, कालेज और युनिवर्सिटीज चालू हो गये हैं और इस प्रकार विद्यार्थी नेताओं ने अपने वादे को फुलफिल कर दिया है।

मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी, बलसार, के पार्डी तालुके के तरमालिया गांव में एक कांग्रेस एम० एल० ए० ने एक रैली आयोजित की थी। वहां ऐसे दो आदमियों की हत्या कर दी गई, जो उस रैली को देखने के लिए

गये थे। वे लोग स्टूडेंट नहीं थे। उन को काट डाला गया और उन की जीभ काट कर उन की जेब में डाल दी गई। इस घटना से वहां के लोगों में बड़ी नाराजगी है। मैंने इस बारे में राज्यपाल जी को चिट्ठी भी लिखी है। एक आदमी ने, जो वहां हाजिर था, जिस ने ये सारी बातें देखी, इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया हैं। अगर उस एम० एल० ए० की गिरफ्तारी नहीं होगी, तो मुझे भय है कि वहां फिर गड़बड़ी शुरू न हो जाये।

जिन आदमियों की वहां हत्या की गई उन में से एक का नाम श्री अशोक कुमार मोहनलाल देसाई था। उसकी आयु 22 वर्ष थी और वह सर्विस करता था। दूसरे व्यक्ति का नाम श्री धनसुखभाई चमनलाल देसाई था। वह बी० ए० था और एल० एल० बी० कर के कोई इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने वाला था। वह कोई स्टुडेंट या एजीटेशन करने वाला नही था। लेकिन उस को काट डाला गया।

जहां तक इस बजट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सारे देश में जो तूफान चल रहे हैं, वे रोजी रोटी के लिए हैं। जब तक इस देश में अनाज और खाने पीने की दूसरी चीजें सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर नहीं दी जायेंगी, तब तक लोगों को सस्ते भाव पर सामान नहीं मिलेगा। बजट के बाद भाव कितने बढ़ गये है। इस का कारण यह है कि सरकार किसान से उसका उत्पादन जिस भाव पर खरीदती है, वह इतना कम है कि किसानों को बिल्कुल लाभ नहीं होता है। सरकार ऊंचे भावों पर किसान से अनाज ले, इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन किसान को फर्टीलाइजर, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजें सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर मिलनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो मुझे डाउट है कि प्राइसिज बिल्कुल कम नहीं होंगी और ये तूफान सारे देश में चालू रहेंगे।

गुजरात में अशान्ति खत्म हो गई है और हमें उम्मीद है कि अब वहां कुछ अनाज मिलेगा। लेकिन अगर एक आदमी को महीने में एक या दो किलो अनाज भी न मिले, तो वह कैसे जी सकता है? जिस के पास पैसा है, वह तो ब्लैक मार्केट से भी अनाज खरीद लेगा, क्योंकि ब्लैक मार्केट में जितना चाहिये, उतना अनाज मिलता है, मगर ओपन मार्केट में वह नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि लोगों को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर सफिशेंट फूड देना चाहिए।

भारत ने बंगलादेश को आजाद कराया। इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि यह अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन उस के बाद पाकिस्तान के नब्बे हजार प्रिजनर्ज को हम ने दो साल तक अपने यहां रखा। हम ने उन को खिलाया पिलाया, कपड़ा दिया और उन की सब आवश्यकतायें पूरी की। हम ने उन को यहां इस लिए रखा कि उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाना था। लेकिन इस बारे में समझौता हो गया, जिस के कारण उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया और उन को पाकिस्तान भेजा जा रहा है। जब तक वे यहां रहे, उन को सब कुछ दिया गया। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, जिस का तात्पर्य यह है कि घर के बच्चे तो चक्की चाटें, और पड़ौसी को आटा देते हैं। वैसा ही हाल इस मामले में हुआ है। एक तरफ तो हमारे देश के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ बाहर के इतने लोगों को खिलाया-पिलाया और रखा जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश में सीमेंट, लोहे और दूसरी चीजों की कमी है, लेकिन ये चीजें बंगला देश को भेजी जा रही हैं।

इस साल के बजट में 36 करोड़ रुपया बंगलादेश को देना तय किया गया है। अगर

[श्री नानू भाई एन० पटेल]

इस रकम से हमारे देश के उन लोगों के लिए कुछ प्राविजन किया जाता, जो भूखों मर रहे हैं, तो अच्छा था। मगर ऐसा न कर के भारी टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। बजट के बाद भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। जो कोई भी टैक्स बढ़ाया जाता है, आखिर में उस का असर गरीब जनता पर पड़ता है। इस तरह दूसरे देशों को पैसा दे कर अपने देश के लोगों को भूखा मारना ठीक नहीं है।

इस बजट में नर्बदा डैम के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। अगर इस बारे में जल्दी कोई डिसीजन नहीं लिया गया, तो गुजरात में फिर से ट्रबल होगी। मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि नर्बदा डैम के बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर द्वारा जल्दी से जल्दी डिसीजन लिया जाये और इस काम को शुरू कर दिया जाये। नर्बदा नदी में हर साल बाढ़ आती है, जिस से हजारों गांव बह जाते हैं और सैकड़ों आदमी और कैटल मर जाते हैं। जब तक नर्बदा डैम नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक गुजरात के लिए बड़ा खतरा रहेगा।

सरकार ने बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन किया, यह अच्छा है। मगर आप बैंकों के ग्राहकों से पूछिये तो सही कि क्या उन लोगों की परेशानी पहले से बढ़ गई है या कम हो गई है। जो लोग चैक ले कर पैसा लेने के लिए जाते हैं, उन्हें घंटे घंटे, दो दो घंटे बैठा रहना पड़ता है। उन लोगों की कोई रेलीफ नहीं है। नैशनलाइजेशन से पहले कोई भी कस्टमर मैनेजर के पास चला जाता था, तो उस को अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट मिलता था और उस का काम फौरन हो जाता था। अब हालत यह है कि अगर कोई कमीशन देता है, तो उस का काम जल्दी हो जाता है, दूसरे लोग ऐसे बैठे रहते हैं। सरकार को इस बारे में मुनासिब बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। अभी आप ने सीमेंट, लोहा और मैच बाक्स के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है। उस में देखें सीमेंट, लोहा इत्यादि कितने मंहगे हो गए? आदमी कैसे उस को इस्तेमाल करेंगे? मैच बाक्स जो 10 पैसे की मिलती थी वह पन्द्रह पैसे की हो गई। तो यह किस के ऊपर बोझा पड़ा? इसी तरह पोस्टकार्ड है। गरीब आदमी पोस्टकार्ड के द्वारा दूसरे तक संदेश भेजता है। उस का दाम पन्द्रह पैसे कर दिया। यह बोझा किस के ऊपर पड़ा? गरीब के ऊपर ही तो पड़ा। तो मेरा तो सुझाव है कि पन्द्रह पैसे के बजाय दस पैसे ही पोस्ट कार्ड का रेट रखना चाहिए। सरकारी नौकरियों में आदिवासियों को जगह देने का जहां तक सवाल है, जगहें ऐडवर्टाइज की जाती हैं, दरखास्तें मंगाई जाती हैं, मगर कैंडीडेटस आर नाट सूटेबल यह कह कर के उनका रिक्रूटमेंट उन जगहों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। उन के प्रोमोशन में भी ऐसा ही होता है। तो वित्त मंत्री अगर इस चीज को नहीं देखेंगे तो उन्हें बहुत तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मेरा क्षेत्र देहात का और हिली एरिया का है। वहां रास्ते नहीं हैं और नदियों पर पुल नहीं हैं। स्कूल्स भी ज्यादा नहीं हैं, न कालेजेज हैं। तो उस के लिए भी रूरल एरिया के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। आजकल गोबर प्लांट के लिए सरकार कुछ कर रही है। उस से बड़ा फायदा होता है क्यों कि हम लोग भी उस को इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लेकिन जितना गोबर गैस प्लांट का महत्व है उस से बिजली का महत्व कुछ कम नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो प्रोजेक्ट कोयले से चलते हैं उन को मुश्किल हो रहा है लेकिन जो हाइड्रो प्रोजैक्ट हैं उन को तो जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली सप्लाई करने का काम शुरू करना चाहिए। हमारे यहां उकाई डैम का काम चल रहा है। वह काम पूरा होगा पता नहीं है। अगर वह प्रोजैक्ट पूरा हो जाय तो हमारे साउथ गुजरात को लाभ हो,

ज्यादा बिजली मिलेगी । अभी हमारे यहां तारापुर से भी बिजली आती है मगर जब से वह तारापुर का प्रोजैक्ट शुरू हुआ है महीने में दो चार दिन वह खराब हो जाता है और बिजली बन्द हो जाती है । किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है । उन की खेती नष्ट हो जाती है । वहां क्या दिक्कत है उस की जानकारी लेकर के उस के ऊपर भी कुछ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर के उस को चलाना चाहिए । धुवारन प्रोजैक्ट है उस का भी वही हाल है । गुजरात के अन्दर बिजली की बहुत कमी है । अगर नर्मदा प्रोजैक्ट बन जाय तो गुजरात के अन्दर बिजली की कमी नहीं रहेगी, पानी की कमी नहीं रहेगी और केवल गुजरात नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और गुजरात सब को इस प्रोजैक्ट का लाभ मिलेगा । मगर उस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । उस के लिए मैं बड़ा दुःखी हूं । जितने भाव अभी घट बढ़े और बढ़ रहे हैं उसको अगर नहीं रोका जायगा तो मेरा ख्याल है इस देश में बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो जायगी ।

अभी आप ने कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया । कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण होते ही कोयले की कमी हो गई । मैं दिल्ली में आज 17 साल से हूं । मैंने कभी राशन कार्ड के द्वारा कोयला नहीं लिया । मगर अब बिना राशन कार्ड के कोयला नहीं मिलता । गाड़ियां कम हो गई, बहुत सी गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई । राष्ट्रीयकरण जो आप करते हैं उस के लिए हमें अफसोस नहीं है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो चीजें कम हो जाती हैं ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए । अभी रेलवे बजट में पैसेंजर्स के ऊपर किराये बढ़ाये गए । अगर एयर कंडीशन और एयर कंडीशन चेयर कार्स के भाव बढ़ाते तो हमें कोई दुःख नहीं होता । मगर जो थर्ड क्लास पैसेंजर्स हैं उन की हालत भी तो आप देखें कि वह कैसे ट्रैवल करते हैं ? वह न देख कर आप ने उन का भी किराया बढ़ा दिया । सारी चीजें आज महंगी होती जाती हैं और उन की आमदनी में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । आप हर व्यक्ति को जो डीअरनैस एलाऊंस बढ़ाते जाते हैं उस से क्या होता है ? जितना उनका डीअरनैस एलाऊंस बढ़ेगा उस के मुकाबिले में चीजों के भाव उस से दुगने और तिगुने हो जाते हैं । तो मेरा ससुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को आप सबसिडाइज्ड रेट से फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर उन की रिक्वायरमेंट का कपड़ा, अनाज, तेल, साबुन इत्यादि दीजिए, फिर डीअरनैस एलाऊंस बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । जितना डीअरनैस एलाऊंस बढ़ा है उस से ज्यादा मंहगाई उन्हें भुगतनी पड़ रही है । इसलिए गवर्नमेंट स्टाफ के लिए सबसिडाइज्ड रेट से, चीपर रेट से और उसे आसानी से मिल सकें उस की जरूरत की चीजें उस की व्यवस्था आप कीजिये । बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैंने इस में कुछ विशेषताएं पाई हैं, उन को मैं संक्षेप में ही आप के सामने रखूंगा क्योंकि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने काफी प्रकाश इन विषयों पर डाल दिया है । इस के अलावा थोड़ी बातें मुझे अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में भी कहनी बहुत जरूरी हैं । इसलिए सारे रूप में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रत्यक्ष करों में जो कमी की गई है 97.5 प्रतिशत से घटा कर उसे 77 प्रतिशत किया गया है, यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है । इसके अतिरिक्त 6 हजार रुपये तक की आय पर जो अब कर नहीं लगेगा वह भी एक अच्छा कदम है । मैं तो आशा करता था कि इस से भी कुछ और यह सीमा बढ़ेगी क्योंकि रुपये की परचेजिंग पावर अब सिर्फ ढ़ाई आने के बराबर रह गई है । तो 6 हजार रुपया कोई ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं है । मुख्य रूप से उत्पादन शुल्क रईसों के काम में आने वाली

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

चीजों पर ही लगाया गया है जैसे फ्रिज है, टी वी है, एयर कंडीशनर है, मोटर कारें हैं। यह भी एक अच्छा कदम है। न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम जो रखे गए हैं उस के लिए मैं तहे दिल से सरकार की प्रशंसा करता हूं कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए बजट मे काफी व्यवस्था की गई है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्दर प्राइमरी शिक्षा, पेय जल, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई और गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का काम किया जायगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो रिवीजन हो रहा है पंचवर्षीय योजना का उस में इस के अंदर कोई कमी सरकार नहीं करेगी क्योंकि यह नितांत आवश्यक चीजें थीं जिन की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए था ?

अब मैं बजट की थोड़ी कमियों की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। जैसे पोस्टकार्ड के बारे में कहा गया, पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत बढ़ाना गरीबों के ऊपर ही टैक्स बढ़ाना है। ऐसे ही रेल भाड़े की बढ़ाना और पेट्रोल वगैरह की जो कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं इससे काफी मूल्य वृद्धि हो रही है और उस को कंट्रोल में लाना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

आर्थिक स्थिति में जो मुख्य कमी है उस के बारे में मैं वांचू समिति की रिपोर्ट की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में परमिट, कोटा, लाइसेंस और काला धन निकालने के बारे में कई किस्म की सिफारिशें की गई थीं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने का कोई प्रयास इस बजट में नहीं किया गया है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने आया था उस में नेशनल वैज की पालिसी और प्राइस एकोनामी की पालीसी का कुछ आभास था। तो आशा की जाती थी कि वह पालिसी बन जायगी। मगर इस बजट में उस का कोई आभास दिखाई नहीं देता। अभी भी टैक्नोक्रेट्स और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की लड़ाई जहां की तहां खड़ी है, डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल अपनी जगह खड़ी है। इन सब चीजों का निराकरण आवश्यक है। समान काम के लिए समान वेतन का जो सिद्धांत है वह लागू किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह अशांति तभी समाप्त हो सकेगी।

सरकार का ध्यान मैं युवा लोगों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारा गुजरात का अनुभव ताजा है। युवा पीढी में आज बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष है, इस की गहराई में जाना चाहिए। इस समस्या को राजनीतिक रूप से नहीं देखना चाहिये, बल्कि उस का शीघ्र से शीघ्र निराकरण करना चाहिये।

अब कुछ बातें मैं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के आठों पर्वतीय जिले सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। सड़कें, बिजली, उद्योग-धन्धे, एग्रीकल्चर, शिक्षा, मैडिकल-एड- हर मामलें सब से ज्यादा तिरस्कृत हैं। मैं इन जिलों की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये इन्दिरा जी की कृपा से प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक विशेष सेल बना था, उस से आशा की जाती थी कि बहुत से काम होंगे। यह भी कहा जाता था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरह से फी-व्यक्ति वहां पर खर्चा किया जायगा और जो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही है उस में इन क्षेत्रों के लिये 203 करोड़ की योजना बनेगी। लेकिन अभी तक तो कुछ देखने में नहीं आया है। अच्छा है अब जो फिर से योजना में परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उस में इस धनराशि में कोई कमी नहीं की जायगी।

मैं बिजली की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करूं—उत्तर प्रदेश के 23.7

प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली आ गई है, लेकिन जहां तक इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, केवल 2.9 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में बिजली पहुंची है। उत्तर-काशी, चमौली, गढ़वाल, पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा में अब तक 2.9 प्रतिशत क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुंची है। इसी तरह से पर्यटन उद्योग में भी कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन से बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है, लेकिन इस के लिये बहुत कम धनराशि दी गई है। वहां सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिये, ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये, ताकि अधिक से अधिक पर्यटक वहां आ सकें।

हमारे पहाड़ों में खनिज सम्पदा अथाह है, लेकिन उस का सर्वे नहीं हो रहा है। एक-दो जगह सर्वे हुआ है, जैसे पिथौरागढ़ की मैगनासाइट की माइन्स हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस को अपने हाथ में लेकर पब्लिक सैक्टर में चलाये। वनों पर आधारित उद्योग धन्धे चलाये जाने चाहियें। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये परिवहन सहायता (ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडी) सरकार दे रही है—मैं चाहता हूं कि वह सहायता इन क्षेत्रों को भी मिलनी चाहिये। क्योंकि आज जो भी फल-फूल वहां पैदा होता है, यदि उस को मैदानों तक लाया जाय तो उन की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है और उन से कोई आर्थिक लाभ नहीं हो पाता। इसी तरह जो सामान मैदानों से पहाड़ों पर जाता है, वहां पहुंचते पहुंचते उन के दाम दुगने हो जाते हैं। जब यहां ही इतनी मंहगाई है तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पहुंचते पहुंचते उन के दाम कितने ज्यादा हो जाते होंगे।

जहां मैडिकल-एड का प्रश्न है आबादी के आधार पर अस्पताल बनाना गलत नीति है। पहाड़ों में दूर दूर आबादी होती है, जिस की वजह से मैडिकल-एड अवेलेबल नहीं हो पाती है, न सड़कें हैं, न ट्रांसपोर्ट के साधन हैं, मरीजों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये।

आज कल एजुकेशन की जो स्थिति है, उस में बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लड़के कम्पीटीशन में कभी नहीं आ सकते, क्योंकि ज्यादातर कम्पीटीशन अंग्रेजी में हुआ करते हैं और वहां के लड़के अंग्रेजी में बहुत पीछे रहते हैं। सिविल सर्विसिज में भी उन को स्थान नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में उन का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय, हो सके तो उन के लिये जगह रिजर्व की जाय। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह बार्डर इलाका है, बड़ा सैन्सिटिव इलाका है, शिक्षा वहां बढ़ रही है, डिग्री कालिजिज खुल रहे हैं, दो युनीवर्सिटीज भी बनने जा रही हैं, इस लिये केवल एकेडेमिक क्वालिफिकेशन बढ़ती गई और एम्पलायमेंट नहीं मिली तो सिवाय कम्युनिस्ट बनने के और कोई चारा नहीं है।

पर्वतीय लोगों का एक मात्र धन्धा फौज में जाना है। ये लोग बहुत ईमानदार, लायल और बहादुर हैं, अंग्रेजी जमाने से आज तक फौज में इन का स्टेण्डर्ड बहुत ऊंचा रहा है, लेकिन अब पर्वतीय प्रदेश के लोगों का रेक्रूटमेंट फौज में बहुत कम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कुमाऊं की फौज बना कर उन के ज्यादा से ज्यादा रेक्रूटमेंट की सरकार व्यवस्था करे। न सिविल सर्विसिज में नौकरी मिलती है, न उद्योग-धन्धे हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में उन का विकास कैसे होगा? लेकिन मैं सरकार की एक बात के लिये तारीफ करता हूं—बैकवर्ड एरियाज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाने लगा है। बैकवर्ड एरियाज में उद्योग-धन्धे लगें, उत्पादन बढ़े, इस के लिये योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन जब तक वहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं होगा, ये उद्योग धन्धे कैसे चलेंगे। वहां न सड़कें हैं, न बिजली है,

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

न बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज हैं, न टैकनीकल-नो-हाऊ है, न रा-मैटीरियल है—इस लिये सब से पहले इन चीजों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । पर्वतीय प्रदेशों की आबादी बहुत बढ़ जाने से लोगों के पास खाने भर के लिये जमीन नहीं रह गई है । तराई-भाभर उन का आंगन है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन आठ जिलों-उत्तरकाशी, चमौली, टिहरी, गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, नैनीताल के लोगों को वहां बसाया जाय, खास कर जो हरिजन हैं, भूमिहीन किसान हैं, फौजी हैं, इन को वहां जमीन दी जाय ।

सारी नदियां इस पर्वतीय प्रदेश से निकलती हैं, लेकिन वहां के लोगों को पीने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है । सिंचाई की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, पीने के लिये महिलाओं को सिर पर घड़ा रख कर तीन-तीन मील नीचे जा कर नदियों से पानी लाना पड़ता है । अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में तो त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान देगी ताकि पर्वतीय प्रदेश की जनता के लिये पीने के पानी की शीघ्र व्यवस्था हो सके ।

हमारे यहां काफी ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं । ट्राइबल एरियाज को जो अनुदान अन्य जगहों पर मिल रहा है, इन 8 जिलों के ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स को वह धनराशि भी सरकार ने नहीं दी है । इस ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिस तरह से आप बैकवर्ड एरियाज में रेलें बनाने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं—इन प्रदेशों की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में शिमला तक रेल गई थी, लेकिन आजादी के इन 25 सालों में किसी भी पर्वतीय इलाके में एक इन्च भी रेल देखने में नहीं आई । टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक मिलाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये । देहरादून तक ब्राडगैज लाइन है, इस लिये देहरादून काफी तरक्की कर गया, लेकिन इन 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में—काठगोदाम' टनकपुर, राम नगर, सब जगह मीटर गैज लाइन जाती है, जिस की वजह से इन पर्वतीय प्रदेशों का उत्थान नहीं हो रहा है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इन सब लाइनों को ब्राड-गेज लाइनों में कन्वर्ट करने की सरकार कोशिश करेगी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण के पहले पेज पर कहा है—

Greater social justice and self-reliance.

यह कैसे आ सकता है

15 hrs.

हम लोग जब स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो गांधी जी ने कहा कि साढ़े 22 हजार तनख्वाह वाइसराय को दी जाती है जो कि नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन हमारे संविधान बनाने वालों ने राष्ट्रपति की तनख्वाह 10,000 रु० रखी । तो ग्रेटर सोशल जस्टिस कहां है ? एक तरफ आप 40 रु० मिनिमम आय देना चाहते हैं, जो बोर्डर लाइन है, और राष्ट्रपति को 10,000 रु0 देते हैं यह कहां का सोशल जस्टिस है ?

दूसरी बात आप सेल्फ रिलाऐंस की करते हैं । जब देश का पैसा बड़े बड़े लोग खा जायेंगे, क्लास एक और दो के सरकारी अधिकारी राष्ट्रपति और अन्य बड़े बड़े राज्य अधिकारी, तो सेल्फ रिलायेंस कहां से होगा ? मुझे मालूम होता है कि यह कंट्रेडिक्टरी भाषण है और 22 वर्ष से ऐसे ही भाषण सुनता आ रहा हूं, हालांकि मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं । सरकार की जबाब देही है, स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, सर राधाकृष्णन और स्वर्गीय जाकिर हुसैन 3,500 रु० माहवार तनख्वाह लेते थे और वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति

10,000 रु० तनख्वाह लेने लगे । क्या इसी तरह हम सोशलिज्म की तरफ जायेंगे । हम तो कैपिटलिज्म की तरफ जा रहे हैं ।

अंग्रेजों के जमानें में हम ने अल्टीमेटम दिया था कि साढ़े 22 हजार रु० तनख्वाह वाइसराय को नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । तो सरकार पहले यह फैसला करे कि तनख्वाह का अनुपात क्या होगा । इसी तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काफी तनख्वाह लोग लेते हैं, हवाई जहाज और रेलगाड़ी के चालक काफी तनख्वाह लेते हैं । वियटनाम में 1 और 5 का रेशियों है, चाइना में भी 1 और 5 का रेशियो है । लेकिन 22 वर्ष बाद हमारी सरकार जो सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाती है मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने क्या फर्क रखा है ? माननीय गणेश जी बड़े सोशलिस्ट हैं । आप ने कहा कि 40 रु० गरीब को और 10,000 रु० राष्ट्रपति को देते हैं, तो आप कैसे जस्टीफाई करते हैं कि यह सोशलिस्टिक बजट है ? इसलिये सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि क्या किया जाय और क्या नहीं किया जाय ।

क्रूड आयल के दाम बढ़ गये । मेरी समझ में यह दोस्ती नहीं आयी अरब कन्ट्रीज की । कहने को हमारे दोस्त हैं लेकिन कीमत नहीं घटा रहे हैं । 800 करोड़ रु० का हम को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा तेल । तो यह दोस्ती मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । मैं चाहता था कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह रहते या प्रधान मंत्री रहती तो समझाता । जहां तक मैं ने चाणक्य नीति पढ़ी है उस के अनुसार भी अरब कन्ट्रीज की यह दोस्ती मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । कीमत बढ़ाते जाते हैं क्रूड आयल की और हमारे यहां परेशानी होती है । अगर पूरे दाम ही देने हैं इन अरब कन्ट्रीज को तो दोस्ती कैसी । और अगर दोस्ती है तो कीमत गिराइये ।

इनफ्लेशन इसलिये हो गया कि जो हमारा खर्चा है वह अनप्रोडक्टिव है । सरकार को ऐसा अनप्रोडक्टिव खर्चा नहीं करना चाहिये । 750 लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, सारा स्टाफ है, सरकारी महकमे हैं यह क्या प्रोडक्टिव काम करते हैं सिवाय भाषण देने के । पैदा करने वाले किसान और फैक्ट्री में मजदूर हैं उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ायी जाय जिस से उन की ऐफीशियेंसी बढ़ सके । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अनप्रोडक्टिव खर्चे बन्द करे, और जब तक इस तरह के खर्चे को बन्द नहीं करेगी इनफ्लेशन रुकने वाला नहीं है ।

थर्ड पे कमीशन के लिये आप ने 150 करोड़ रु० दिया है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गांव में जो हल चलाता है, धान की रोपन करता है, जौ, गेहूं और तम्बाकू की खेती करता है उस मजदूर के बारे में सरकार ने कभी सोचा ? उस के बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा । लेकिन आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में सोचते हैं क्यों कि इन के हाथ में प्रैस है । लेकिन असली उत्पादन के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं । जब तक किसान और मजदूर के हित की बात नहीं होगी तब तक इनफ्लेशन दूर नहीं होगा और खुशहाली नहीं होगी । इसलिये इस पर ध्यान दें कि खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़े ।

गंडक योजना, नागार्जुन सागर, राजस्थान कैनाल ऐसी बहुत सी योजनायें हैं । आप पैसा देते हैं इसके लिये । इसलिये टाइम बाउन्ड काम लें । आप ने जितना पैसा लगाया उस से आप को क्या रिटर्न मिलता है यह भी देखना चाहिये । आप ने पैसा लगा दिया, उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा लिहाजा इन्फ्लेशन हुआ, चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई और लोगों के अन्दर गरीबी आ गई । इसलिये आप को सोचना चाहिये बजट बनाने के समय कि पैसा आप देते हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का स्टेट गवर्नमेंकेट्स के ऊपर कोई अधिकार नहीं रखती है । कानूनी हक है उन को रिजर्व

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

बैंक से जितना चाहे रुपया ले लें। अगर यही परिस्थिति रही तो सरकार का दिवाला निकल जायगा, जो कि निकल रहा है क्योंकि कि इनफ्लेशन हो गया है। डा० राज ने दो आर्टिकिल लिखे हैं कि कितना आप ने ओवर ड्रा किया, कितना डेफिसिट बजट बनाया। इस बारे में आप सोचें कि कैसे हमारा काम चलेगा। जब तक खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। इस के ऊपर खास तौर से कमेटी बनायी जाय। लोगों की आमदनी घटी है, इन्सान कपड़े के बगैर रह सकता है, मैं दिगम्बर हो सकता हूं, लेकिन जब तक पेट में अन्न नहीं होगा तब तक जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। ढेबर भाई ने मुझ से कहा कि गुजरात का झगड़ा पेट का झगड़ा था। तो पेट भरने के लिये सरकार क्या करती है ? आप ने तो सारे विभागों से डाटा कलेक्ट कर के बजट बना दिया, लेकिन जो पैसा इन को देते हैं और स्टेट्स काम नहीं करती हैं तो उस के लिये आप उन को क्या क्या देते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं यह बजट प्रधान मंत्री को पेश करना चाहिये और प्रधान मंत्री की जबाबदेही है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं करे तो उस को तोड़ दे और यूनिटरी गवर्नमेंट बनाये। अगर इस देश में यूनिटरी सरकार नहीं बनायी तो आप के देश की हालत और खराब होगी।

माओ-त्से-तुंग को देखिये उस ने चीन के लिये क्या किया ? आज चीन दुनिया का सब से बड़ा देश हो गया, अमरीका, रूस और उस के बाद चाइना का नम्बर आता है। वह हम से पीछे आजाद हुआ। प्रो० गैलब्रेथ ने चाइना के बारे में जो किताब लिखी है उस को पढ़िये। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि जो पैसा खर्च करते हो उस पर कंट्रोल करो, और अगर कोई काम नहीं करता है तो उस को सजा दीजिये। हमारे यहां कहावत है :

"हर गहे तो अपने बाहि, न तो खड़ा रही"

मतलब यह है कि हल चले तो अपने हाथ से, और अगर हल चलाने में असमर्थ न हो तो कम से कम बैठा तो रहे हरवाहे के पास जिस से वह ठीक से जाते। लेकिन आप पैसा दे देते हैं पर देखते नहीं कि कैसे खर्च किया गया है।

गंडक योजना के क्षेत्र में 3 लाख एकड़ में अभी सिंचाई होती है, जब कि इस योजना के पूरे हो जाने स और अधिक क्षेत्र में सिंचाई उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। पर वह योजना अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है, और उस का तखमीना बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। उस योजना को जल्दी पूरी करना चाहिये जिस में उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

गुजरात का हाल आपने देखा, अब हमारे देतिह शहर में सात आदमी गोली स मारे गये। आप यहां बहस करते रह, धरती आप के पैर से निकल रही है। इसलिये जो पैसा खच हो उस पर पूरा ध्यान दे और उस का सदप्रयोग हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे 22 साल हो गये हैं मैं कभी नही हारा जितना औरों को समय मिला है उतना तो मुझे दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly listen to me for a minute. I have been requested to give to every speaker from the Congress party ten minutes. I have given him ten minutes already; even so, since he is a senior Member, he may take five minutes more but he should try to conclude within the time. There has to be a limit now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपने सिमेंट के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया है । सिमेंट किसान के काम में आता है, खेती के काम में आता है । मैं चाहता हू कि खेती के काम मे आने वाला जो सिमेंट है, उस के ऊपर से आप टैक्स को हटाएं ।

डीजल आयल और क्रूड आयल पर भी आपने टैक्स लगाया है । किसान जो खेती करता है और खेती के काम मे इसको लगता है, उसके ऊपर उसको डीजल आयल और क्रूड आयल में रिबेट मिलना चाहिये आप उस से एक सर्टिफिकेट ले कर उस के आधार पर उसको रिबेट दे सकते हैं ।

बिजली जो खेती के काम में लाता है उस के ऊपर उस को छूट मिलनी चाहिये । लोहा जो खेती के काम में आता है उस पर टैक्स आप न लगाए ताकि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में उस को मदद मिल सके ।

जो डिवेलेपमेंट के काम हैं इन को करने के लिए आपको कोई तरीका निकालना होगा । आप चाहते हैं कि पंचायतो और कोआप्रेटिव्ज के माध्यम से डिवैलेपमेट के काम हों । ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा । कोई और आर्गेनाइजेशनल सैट आप सोच जिस के माध्यम से यह काम हो सके । प्लानिंग कमिशन इस तरह के आर्गेनाइजेशन के बारे में सोचे । आप जानते हैं कि गाव गांव में आपस में पंचायत मे लड़ाई होती है । इस परिस्थिति में डिवेलेपमेंट का काम नहीं हो सकता है । नए सिरे से आप इसके ऊपर सोचें और ऐसा कोई इंतजाम करें ताकि सही अर्थों में डिवैलेपमेंट का काम हो सके ।

क्रूड आयल जो खेती के काम में आये उस पर आप टैक्स न लगाए।

रिजनल इम्बैलैंसिस को आप दूर करें कही पर ज्यादा डिवैलेपमेट हो गया है और कही पर बहुत ही कम । भारत के लोग आज गर्म हो रहे हैं, लोगो में क्रोध जागृत हो रहा है । अगर आपने इम्बैलैसिस को दूर नही किया तो दूसरी परिस्थितियां पैदा हो सकती हैं और उन को आज आप और हम फोर्स के द्वारा नहीं दबा सकते । इस वास्ते वक्त रहते आप रिजनल इम्बैलैसिस को दूर करें ।

कोर्स क्लाथ और मीडियम फैब्रिक्स के ऊपर आप टैक्स न लगाएं । फाइन और सुपर फाइन पर लगाएं ।

सब से दुखद बात यह है कि आपने पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत पांच पैसा बढ़ा दी है । पोस्टकार्ड कौन इस्तेमाल में लाता है ।गांव का गरीब आदमी ही लाता है, सरकारी दफ्तर वाला नहीं लाता है । कारखाने वाला नहीं लाता गरीब आदमी ही इस को काम में लाता है । यह बहुत ही अनुचित है । इसको आप कम करें ।

रेलवे में आपने थर्ड क्लास का किराया बढ़ाया है । आपने अगर एक रुपया फर्स्ट क्लास मे बढ़ाया है तो आप देखें कि एक आदमी उस मे कितनी जगह लेता है और थर्ड क्लास में उतनी ही जगह में तीन आदमी बैठते है । इस तरह से तीन गुना थर्ड क्लास में बढ़ जाता है । थर्ड क्लास वालों की हालत को देखते हुए आप उन पर टैक्स कम करें ।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

देश में आय का अन्तर एक और पांच से अधिक नही होना चाहिये । जब तक आप इस से ज्यादा फर्क रखेंगे देश का आप कल्याण नही कर सकेंगे , आपके बजटो से देश का कल्याण नही होगा । मैं 22 साल से आपके बजट को देखता आया हू । सूट एंड ब्राच हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मे, अपनी फाइनेंशियल पालिसीज मे जब तक चेंज नही लाएगे तब तक दुनिया का मुकाबला हम नही कर सकेंगे, उस के मुकाबले में हम खडे नही हो सकेंगे । आप देखें कि आपके पैर के नले से जमीन निकल रही है । अगर आप अभी नहीं जागे तो आपको पछताना होगा और फिर आप कहेंगे कि हम ने ये काम गलत किए । उस समय सुधार की गुंजाइश भी नही रहेगी . . .

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगज) विभूति मिश्र की बात नही मानी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र डी० एन० तिवारी की बात भी नही मानी । इस लिए देश की हालत ऐसी हो गई ।

कागज के ऊपर आपने टैक्स लगाया है । गरीब का लडका कैसे पढ़ेगा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहाड के रहने वाले हैं और प्रौफेसर हैं । आपने लडकों को पढ़ाया है । वहां प्राइमरी स्कूल मे पढने वाले लडके मैट्रिक तक पढने वाले लड़के कागज के दाम बढ़ने से क्या उन के ऊपर यह ऐसा बोझा नहीं होगा जिस को वे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे ? उस का आप खयाल करें । जो आपने कागज पर टैक्स लगाया है इस को आप कम करें । इसकी वजह से गरीब आदमी के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे । अभी भी तो पढ़ते ही रहेंगे । आप समाजवाद का नारा देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कागज के ऊपर टैक्स लगाते हैं जो गरीब आदमी का लड़का इस्तेमाल करता है । टाटा, बिड़ला तथा धनी वर्ग के लडके और मिनिस्टरो के लडके , बडे बडे अफसरों के लडके सैंट जेवियर्स स्कूल मे पढ़ते है उन को तो इस से कोई फर्क नही पडेगा लेकिन गरीब आदमी के बच्चो के लिये बडी मुश्किल पेश आ जाएगी ।

आज तीन चार तरह की एजुकेशन है। एक एंग्लो इंडियन्स के स्कूल हैं, एक सेंट जेवियर्स स्कूल है, एक पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जिन मे और एक वे स्कूल है आम आदमी के लडके पढ़ते है । आम आदमी के लडके उन स्कूलों मे नही पढ सकते है। धनी वर्ग के लडके ही पढ सकते है । मे समझता हू यदि आप देश का कल्याण चाहते है तो आप एजुकेशन एक तरह की सब को दे । ऐसा अगर आप नही करते हैं तो वैसा ही हाल होगा जैसा बेतिया मे हुआ है कि सात आदमी मारे गए हैं । पटना मे आज क्या होगा, कहना मुश्किल है । थर्ड क्लास मे परीक्षा पास करने वाला विद्यार्थी जानता नहीं उसके भाग्य मे क्या है । रोजगार मिलना उसको तो क्या दूसरो को भी मुश्किल है । ये सब चीजें है जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

एक अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हू । मेरे हेडक्वार्टर मे बेतिया स्टेशन चार स्टेशनो के बाद पडता है । सैंकडों लड़के गाडी पर चढ़ गए । सब लोग मिनिस्टरों की, नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक के अफसरों की, दिल्ली की तथा दूसरी बातें करते चले गये । एक स्टेशन मझौलिया पर सब लडके उतर गए । एक बच गया । बिहार में आप जानते हैं कि जातपात भी है । वह लड़का मेरी जाति का निकला । उससे मैंने पूछा कि तुम लोगों को

ये खबरें कहां से आती हैं। उसने बताया कि पटना से एक आदमी आता है औ हम लोगों को हर हफ्ते कालेज में बताता है कि ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक मिनिस्टर क्या करते है, अफसर क्या करते है, कौन बनिया कितनी ब्लैकमार्किट करता है। मैं आपको कहता हू कि कोई बात छिपी हुई नही है। देश मे बहुत से राजा आए और चले गए। अब आप यदि इस देश मे प्रजातन्त्र चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको कहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति से लेकर सैंट्रल मिनिस्टरस तक, आल इंडिया सर्विसस के जो लोग है, स्टेट मिनिस्टर जो हैं, जो दूसरे बड़े बडे अधिकारी है, गवर्नर हैं, इन सब को पहले अपने घर को शुद्ध करना चाहिये और सादगी का परिचय देना चाहिये, आनेस्टी इन मे होनी चाहिये, गाधी जी के रास्ते पर इनको चलकर दिखाना चाहिये। अगर गाधी जी के रास्ते पर चलगे तभी आप देश का कल्याण कर सकते है अन्यथा नही।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the speech of the Finance Minister introducing the Budget for 1974-75 was, in a way, the inaugural address of the Fifth Five Plan though the Plan itself is in draft form and is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. Since the budget of the Central Government is the chief instrument of the economic policy, its main objective must be to achieve the long-term economic goals of the current Five Year Plan, of course accommodating the short-range objectives as well.

In the Indian context, a Plan drawn up by the Planning Commission acquires its operational value only through the Budget. Therefore, a meaningful budget-plan relationship is the core of the process of planned economic development. That the Finance Minister has tried hard to lesson the hiatus between the budget and the plan in approach, policy assumptions and calculations, of the main parmeters of the developmental effort stands out as the main achievement of this budget, the fourth that our able Finance Minister has presented to us. It also reflects the abiding concern of the ruling party to march ahead with renewed optimism to the promised land—a land *sans* poverty. The fresh hope our esteemed Prime Minister was able to rouse in large sections of our people as evidenced by the triumph of the party and its policy in the recent State elections in UP and Orissa, is also reflected in the confidence which the Finance Minister and the ruling party had reposed on the common man who understands and responds to the policies of the ruling party now reflected in the Budget under discussion in the august House. The Finance Minister deserves credit because as everyone knows he had to prepare a budget in the context of the deepening economic crisis both at home and abroad. Naturally reprecussions of the international and national economic factors hnd to be taken into account. The Budget had been generally accepted and it has been considered an effective instrument of translating our basic turn objective of growth with justice. The very fact that the Opposition Leaders are not here means that they concede the rationale of the Budget document. We have been following the criticisms that had been made they were rather mild and to a great extent it had been due to the understanding and response shown by the Finance Minister to the aspirations of the people, particularly middle-class and the low-income group and even those who live below the poverty line.

Since the Budget had to be 'framed' against this background with a view to reversing the backward trends in the economy and provide for the gathering uncetainties of the international situation, it should be judged in the light of the adequacy of the proposals to meet the situation.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

Much has been said in this House on taxation proposals and expenditure changes. The anti-inflationary character of the budget has also been made out by those who objectively approached the situation. I feel that our twin objective of growth with social justice can be fulfilled only if we find new avenues of resources mobilisation. I shall confine my remarks therefore to indentifying unexplored areas where we can initiate fresh economic activity, without discussing the technical aspects. This will help in genetrating new wealth in our country and bringing better social satisfaction.

We see in our country a great forment, particularly among the youth and students. People who are not responsive to these new urges would perhaps dub them as amateurish. But our Government can canalise this enthusiasm into the proper path and help creation of new wealth in a developing economy. If the energy of the youth is canalised thus, I am sure that it will be a great national asset. We hear disturbing things from Gujarat; we are also hearing such things from Bihar. I suggest that at the 9th standard stage, a year before the student enters the final year of the high school the students might be asked to put one full year's national service in land oriented programmes. I am sure enormous wealth can be created in this country through the national services of the youth. When the erstwhile Travancore Cochin Government formed the first University, they established a University Labour Corps. I happened to be a member of that corps and I recall the hard manual labour we had to put in, reclaiming land and making land ready for human habitation. If at the national level all the students who are throbbing with activity can be made to put in one year's hard work in the social field, we would have created much national wealth. We can make large areas fit for cultivation and labour and that will indeed be a very big national asset.

I further say that every school and college in our country should be allotted five acres and the acres respectively of land where the students should be persuaded to cultivate. Then they will be able to produce so much of foodgrains and vegetables which will go a long way in increasing our food production and that too at a time when we are receiving alarming news at the national and international level of an impending food crisis.

One of the basic aims of the Government is to provide houses for millions of people who are deprived of house sites. What is it that stands in the way of our Government forming corporations at the district level to build houses? In every district we should create some authority with necessary powers to give short-term courses to bands of carpenters and masons. That authority should be entrusted with the task of constructing 50,000 houses in every district. The forest resources should be made available to them. Clay is available in abundance. So, I do not understand why we cannot have so many house building societies. In my own State we have taken up a project to build one lakh houses and I am glad to say that the Kerala Government have very nearly completed the construction of one lakh houses with the help of voluntary agencies. When a small State with limited resources like Kerala can do it, how on earth can one say that it cannot be accomplished at the national level?

Instead of sending all our children for higher collegiate education, we should give some of them short term courses as carpenters and masons and they should be utilized for building houses. If we do that I am sure we will go a long way in providing houses to our people, particularly for those of the vulnerable sections of our society whose main ambition in life is to have a small house of their own.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *In the Chair*].

I further suggest that Government should take immediate steps to Freezy all land within a redius of 20 mines in all meropolitan cities, particularly Bombay, Delhi Calcutta and Madras, One of the great maladies which corrodes our model fabric is that youngmen who come to these cities with great hopes for their future find that they have to live in almost misreable conditions. The other day I was taken by some of my friends in Bombay to a place where some people from my constituency live. I found two or three families of educated people living in one or two small rooms. The same situation obtains in other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. When these youngmen constitute the vanguard of our progress, how is it that we are not appreciating their difficulties and trying to alleviate them? Instead of sympathising with them, we are showing callous indifference to their problems. That is why I suggest that lands for 25 miles are around every city should be freezed and arrangements made to build houses in those areas at cheap rates to accommodate these people. Otherwise these people will be stething with discontent and frustration and it will recoil on us.

We are talking so much of our food problem. Have we exhausted all remedial measures to solve this problem? I suggest that our armed forces should be directed to start military farms, particularly on the border areas. It should be a charge on the military to create new food and vegetable farms so that at least the Army could be supplied with their own effort. If this effort is made on a war-footing, I am sure, we will be able to produce a large quantity of food-grains.

When we talk of food, one does not simply confine to mere foodgrains. It should be our concern to give protein rich food, I have read the report of a marine biologist and was struck with amazement at the tremendous possibilities we have of exploiting sea food resources. As early as the eighties of the last century a German marine biologist had discovered a fish breeding centre in the southern Bay of Bengal called the Weadger Bank. He says that if that area alone is exploited we can provide fish in abundance to the whole of South and S.E. Asia and yet our government have not taken any appreciable step towards its exploitation. Besides earning foreign exchange it would have supplemented our food menu with protein rich items.

Everyone talks about the failure of our efforts at the implementation level. Why is it that the First, Second and Third Plans had a smooth sailing whereas it is not so in the Fourth and the Fifth Plans? There are certain reasons. Our past experience has shown that it is not at the policy-formulation level that the trouble somes, but it is at the implementation stage. Has anyone thought of utilising our MPs and MLAs for activising efforts at the implementation stage? I suggest that at every parliamentary-constituency level some popular Committee should be constituted with a Member of Parliament as the Chairman, MLAs as the members of the Committee and the District Collectors at conveners so that they could have a *locus standi* at the implementation stage. Secondly, these Committees should have a popular basis. They should sit in the open and arrange public hearings on complaints against blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements who stand in the way of implementation of our Five Year Plan projects. What I mean is these popular committees headed by MPs should hear the grievances of the people and make on the spot enquiries when they say so-and-so hoarded cement, so-and-so hoard-

[Dr. Henry Austin]

ed rice and immediately, the M.Ps. and MLAs should go there and take action. There should be only summary trials and only once appeal to a High Court Judge and the whole process should be over in about five to six months. Then we would have done justice to the people.

Dr. Borlaugh, nobel laureate has, after a recent survey, identified certain vulnerable areas at the implementation level on the agricultural front that is, water fertiliser and diesel. These three basic requirements are not available to all sections of farmers even in foodgrain-producing areas like Haryana and Punjab. The MPs and MLAs should have been involved in seeing that the farmers get diesel oil, fertiliser and water. Why should not such a mechanism be created? If these steps are taken I am sure there will be better coordination of work and it would be possible for our projects to be completed in time.

Then, I suggest that in every taluk there should be a tubewell factory. Mr. C. Subramaniam is present here. At one time he was very active on dry farming. I am sure, if tubewell factories are set up in every taluk, large areas can be irrigated. I do not know what is standing in the way of starting tubewell factories wherever needed.

These are some of my concrete suggestions on additional resource mobilisation. I have many more suggestions. But for lack of time, I am cutting short. These suggestions may be looked into. There is no point in criticising the Budget. Anyone can criticise the Budget on technical aspects. Unless we discover new areas of economic activity. I do not think mobilisation of adequate resources to most the requirements of our economy is possible. It is in this background that I have suggested these things.

There are very many fertile fields which are yet to be exploited. Let me take my own home State. In our northern most District of Cannanore, geological survey has revealed that there are good bauxite deposits there. But no effort has been made to tap these deposits although aluminium scarcity is so acute in the country.

In Calicut District, economic survey has revealed that there are enormous resources of iron ore. No effort has been made to tap these resources.

In Ernakulam District, my own district, the Soviet experts have carried on science surveys American experts which revealed that there were good prospects for off-shore oil exploration. No effort has been made so far for oil prospecting there.

Rare earths, like monozite, illomenrte and zerloon, care materials used for atomic energy are unexplored in Quilon Distt., but the effort is in a low key.

In the eastern district of Malnad, there is a scope for cultivation of spices, coffee, rubber and tea.

These are the areas in which we should concentrate economic exploitation. Unless we do that, it is impossible to have rapid economic growth.

In my State, we are selling 60 per cent of our electricity which was produced after very many years of construction of river valley projects at cheap rates to other States. Yet, the Government has not taken into its head to electrify the trains or to use this cheap electricity for various purposes in my State, creating necessary infra-structure for various industries in the State.

I would urge upon the Finance Minister to explore these areas. I thought my speech on the Budget should contain constructive and concrete suggestions and so I thought of highlighting these ideas. I welcome this Budget. I hope, it will usher in

an era of price stability and rapid economic progress in the country. In order that we achieve the rapid economic progress, new ventures have to be taken up. I hope, my humble suggestions will be taken into account when we formulate new economic policies starting from the commencement of the Fifth Plan. I welcome the Budget. The good relationship that has been established between the Plan and the Budget is a good omen.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while welcoming the Budget, I would like to say a few things against the criticisms which have been offered in the House.

The principle criticism has been that the growth has not been adequate, that the price stability is not there, that the regional balanced development has been missing, that the economy has failed to provide more even distribution of income and high and stable employment—all those sort of things have been mentioned. While we are striving for socialism and democracy. the meaning of socialism and democracy differs from area to area In Eastern parts of Europe, it has one meaning which is not the same as in the English-speaking world. In Sweden, social democrats have been ruling there since 1932. The goal that Sweden had set for itself was for rapid economic growth, high and stable employment, reasonable price stability, a more even distribution of income and regional balance—with full human rights and liberty—by socialism and democracy. These are the same requirements or the same objectives which we have set for ourselves. The Swedish economy has offered us a large number of 'successful' possibilities. In industry whenever we find that we are not making a particular thing or we are not achieving an objective we go in for "knowhow". There are possibilities of obtaining "knowhow" from literature. Most of the "knowhow" has passed into textbooks. But if it was possible to translate the textbook knowhow into physical possibilities, then we would not require the so-called collaborations. Here we may consider making a deeper study as to how Sweden has been able to achieve the same objectives which we have set for ourselves plus the human rights which are missing in some other countries and liberty which is so precious to us. Together with the objectives, if we consider the nature of the Government and the human rights, I think Sweden offers us the best example in the present circumstances.

I may say that in Sweden taxation works out to 61.7 per cent on an average; the marginal highest rate is about the same as we have got here. The corporate tax in Sweden works out to 54 per cent as against our 65 per cent. In Sweden the wealth tax upto equivalent of Rs. 2½ lakhs wealth is one per cent and the highest wealth tax works out to 2.5 percent; and that is applicable to equivalent of Rs. 17 lakhs and above. That means, in wealth tax we have taxed more then what we would normally be expected to.

The other countries like Britain, Canada and the USA have taxation levels which are substantially lower than ours, but some people may say that we would not like to imitate those countries. that we have no interest in accepting what they do.

One of the important things is our unproductive, non-developmental expenditure. We are taking annually large amounts by way of taxation, but there is no follow-up action to see that every pie that is taken produces wealth. We take money from the people who earn money or generate wealth and divert it into nonproductive activities This results in a vicious circle. This is an area in which greater amount of attention would help us.

The fact is that between 1951 and 1960 the number of regular Central Government servants, except Railways, has increased from 6,30,000 in 1951 to about 7,97,000 in 1960 an increase of 1,67,000. From 1960 to 1971, the number has increased by 5,25,000; in other words, there has

[Shri D. D. Desai]

been an increase to the extent of 71 per cent over the 1960 figure. The employment in government sector to-day is 118.81 million whereas in private sector it is 69.4 million. and nearly 90 per cent of our income, national income, comes from the private sector. Of course, there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding or a certain amount of lack of appreciation. But these few things require our attention.

For food subsidy, a sum of Rs. 251 crores was required this year. But in the Budget Rs. 100 crores are provided. This is not adequate. I think this will be made up somehow or other by deficit financing or some other means.

There was a promise of economy, a cut to the extent of Rs. 400 crores in the expenditure, but the fact has been that the revenue expenditure in 1973-74 has been exceeded by Rs. 177 crores. In other words, the so-called economy did not take place; on the other hand, we exceeded the budget by Rs. 177 crores. This is because of the increase in dearness allowance required to be paid to government servants consequent on the Pay Commission's report; every time we have to pay about Rs. 40 to 50 crores, for every eight point increase in the cost of living index. This again is taking away most of the extra money that we are able to collect. In other words, we are collecting money to stay where we existed before. There is hardly much money left or practically no money left for plan development. In fact, the Plan has remained static and to some extent, I may say the actual expenditure on the plan in terms of real value has gone down.

It is also said that the tax should be around 50 per cent. From Prof. Kaldor, down to Wanchoo Committee, a large number of people have suggested that it should be around 50 per cent and this was true. But it required political courage and I must congratulate the Finance Minister for taking the courage to bring it to the marginal rate of 77 per cent.

There, has been a thinking even in Soviet Union that Marxism is a dead ideology, that it is a less useful ideology and it is a book ideology. We are not party and we would not be a party to this sort of dogmatic approach but we should only go by practical experience. Fortunately for us we have gone through about 26 years of our experience and there I may say that during the last six years we have done most miserably. Industrial production between 1960—66 in those six years averaged about 9.2 per cent but in the next six years it was 4.5 per cent and to-day it is almost stagnant. In fact, we are suffering from stagflation

In the agricultural sector also I would say that the same thing has happened. We were having a good growth till 1966-67 when the foodgrains production was around 35 million tonnes and this year in reality we are expected to get the same quantity that we got in 1967-68.

When we talk about the public sector and industries, we have to think of productivity of investment and the return on it. Let us take iron and steel. In 1965-66 we produced 4.5 million tonnes and last year we ended up with 4.5 million tonnes. In other words all the new developments doubling of the plants and the investment that we made, did not bring us the expected results which in turn forced us to import our additional requirements.

In power we have seen that we had planned 9.3 million Kw. growth and expected 24.6 million kilowatts of installed capacity but we are really ending up with 18.9 million Kw. only which is 50 per cent of plan target.

Some people have been saying: what has happened to Gujarat? Now I would say that the principal problem with Gujarat is that it feels let down. If we do not have any Minister in the Cabinet to represent the issues for us, that makes the Cabinet all the more responsible to see that

the interests of Gujarat are afeguarded. I would say that our interests are not safeguarded on more than one count. I will give an instance. In bank deposits Gujarat has made Rs. 700 crores deposits in the public sector banks and the advances or credit it got was only Rs. 400 crores. We do not mind other States getting what they deposit. Take Andhra, its deposits were Rs. 245 crores and credit was Rs. 230 crores, Karnataka—deposits—Rs. 341 crores and credit was Rs. 316 crores. Maharashtra—deposits Rs. 1721 crores and credit was Rs. 1439 crores and Tamil Nadu—deposit was Rs. 486 crores and the credit was Rs. 560 crores. The figures for Delhi deposits are 620 and credit 578; even in respect of the tiny Pondicherry State it is 9.38 and 9.20. In other words, Gujarat is depositing about Rs. 300 crores more but by credit operations, Gujarat is not getting enough for growth or productive investments. One of the results is unemployment. The other issues are irrigation and power and development and public sector investment and so on. In all these areas what Gujarat gives is more and what Gujarat gets is less. This is the reason why Gujarat comes in some kind of conflict with the Centre. The non-existence of a Cabinet Minister from Gujarat should be taken full care of by the existing Cabinet. This is my request.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): In our 27 years of freedom, perhaps no other Finance Minister has had to face a more difficult situation as has to be faced by our Finance Minister Mr. Chavan. Indian economy is yet to overcome the inordinate strain imposed on it by the 1971 conflict with Pakistan. Nature also chose to be very harsh or unkindly with us with the successive droughts for two years which hovered over large parts of our country during 1972 and 1973.

Mr. Chavan has had to grapple with this totally unforseen economic strains in his last two Budgets and he cannot, therefore, be blamed if the union finances came under very heavy pressures. This year he had to provide for the extraordinary high cost of imports of essential commodities, particularly, oil, fertilisers and foodgrains. Mr. Chavan has presented a wellbalanced and production oriented budget. His main task, as has been rightly stated, is to see that the industrial and agricultural production goes upto the highest level.

Some hon. Members of the opposition and also some members from our side castigated Mr. Chavan's budget proposals as some sort of surrender to the rich and blow to the working classes. This kind of allegation can hardly be sustained by facts. This is the usual criticism indulged in by the opposition.

The reduction of the maximum marginal rate of income-tax from 97-75 per cent to 75 per cent on the basis of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee is a step in the right direction and it is a bold and wise step. It is possible that the relief he has provided will certainly result in eradication of evasion of tax. That surpluses which were going to wasteful unproductive consumption will now be channelised to productive investment.

The move to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 6,000 will spare many salaried employees from having to bear heavy tax burden. Besides this will enable the tax administration to concentrate on substantial tax collection by streamlining the existing tax-collecting machinery.

Mr. Chavan's critics would do well to remember that the one and only answer to inflation and salvation to the economic malady is production and more production alone.

In this context, let me say a few words on production in the Agricultural Sector, which is of great concern to the economy as a whole.

According to the Economic Survey, during 1972-73, the net national production from agriculture, fishery, forestry, etc. contributed to 41.4 percent as against 23.8 per cent from the manufacturing sectors.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

Agriculture is likely to face major problems during the coming year. Our farmers have become fertiliser minded. A major part of a rable land in the country requires fertilisers even for the normal yield as the soil is losing its fertility.

Chemical fertilisers play a significant role in the agricultural production. But, fertiliser is not within the easy reach of the farmers. We have to import fertilisers. We should overcome the shortage, not only relying upon imported fertilizers but we should also increase the production of more indigenous fertilisers.

I am afraid we may not be able to achieve targets in agricultural production even the fortune of monsoon smiles favourably this year because of the shortage in fartilisers. The condition of the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labour and of the rural people is rather deplorable because rise in prices has affected them very much. This has not only affected the people in the cities but it has also affected these poor small farmers who are not able to have one square meal a day. Clothing and housing are problems to them.

When we talk of the housing schemes, unfortunately, we totally ignore the rural population. The Government should come forward with some sort of housing schemes to the rural areas. It is a pity that even after twenty-seven years of our Independence, thousands of villages in the country are left without drinking-water facilities. This morning the Minister for Works and Housing, while answering to my supplementary question, mentioned that in West Bengal out of a total of 38,530 villages, 13,837 villages are left without drinking water facilities. Is it not a shameful thing? Are we not ashamed of this that we have failed to provide drinking water in thousands of villages in our country as a whole?

Sir, there must be same sort of insurance scheme for the benefit of farmers —small and marginal farmers and poor agricultural labour. The insurance schemes I am mentioning may be different from that of present life insurance or general insurance. The Government should work out a new scheme for the benefit of these small people in the villages.

We can understand the factory workers and labourers resorting to the extreme step of strikes. What pains me is that even the so-called higly paid and highly educated white collared gentlemen are also resorting to this extreme line. These strikes and *bandhs* are undertaken by them are at whose cost and what cost? It is, if I may say so at the cost of poor agricultural sector. This is the only sector which is not affected by this kind of strikes and strifes. It is the agriculturists who are doing the best for the country.

16.00 hrs

The present-day problems are all around rise in prices and non-availability of certain basic requirements. The main reasons attributed to these are hoarding and shortage in production due to strikes and bundhs. The hoarders are indulging in such unsocial acts for their own benefit of making money. Strikes and bandhs are instigated by interested elements for their own and their parties benefit.

I am very sorry that I have made this frank expression. I have made this statement with the best intentions to provoke the thought of all the political parties and the leaders of the working classes have to ponder over. It is time that all the political

parties come to an understanding to give a moratorium to strikes and bandhs for a period of ten years, if they really feel our economic malady should be solved in the national interest.

Agriculture is the only sector which puts the maximum efforts towards production. The Government should concentrate on agricultural sector which will be sincere in increasing production. The Government should give top priority to import more fertilisers by allocating increased foreign exchange.

Agriculture is the only sector, which is not so far contaminated with this kind of virus disease, strikes and strife. Imagine for a moment, if the agriculturists in this country also resort to this extreme course and stop tilling the soil, what will happen?

Today some political parties think that the agriculturists in the country are not organised. But, when they realise that certain political parties are exploiting the situation, you will find them organised in a moment. I am sorry to note the drastic cut in the allocation to the Salem Steel Plant. This means nearly 7500 people, who are engaged in the setting up of the Salem Steel Plant would be thrown out of employment. So, I appeal to the Government for allotting more funds for the Salem Steel Plant.

The Tuticorin Harbour project which was started in the year 1963 is still limping for want of proper and sufficient allocation for the last few years. I appeal to the Finance Minister to allocate more funds for this project.

The backward classes, whose population is the largest in the country, have got a feeling that their interests are being neglected and the fruits of freedom are being denied to them and enjoyed only by a few privileged communities. I appeal to the Government to consider to alleviate the fear and feelings of the backward classes.

Finally, a word about my constituency, Madurai. The people of Madurai have been requesting for a radio station for quite a long time. I appeal to the Government to establish a radio station at Madurai.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, किसी भी देश के वित्त मंत्री के लिए बजट प्रस्तुत करना और तैयार करना अवश्यमेव कठिन काम कहा जा सकता है । खास कर अपने देश जैसे बड़े देश एव समस्या प्रधान देश के लिए इस को तैयार करना और भी कठिन काम है । उस में आम लोगो की सराहना प्राप्त करना तो आकाश कुसुम प्राप्त करने जैसा है । फिर भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय श्री चह्वाण साहब ने इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करने मे जो अपनी क्षमता का परिचय दिया है और आम लोगो की सराहना प्राप्त की है, इसके लिए वह तारीफ के काबिल हैं और मै उन की सराहना करता हूं । उन के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए बजट का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हू । जिन कठिन परिस्थितियो में से देश गुजर रहा है, उनकी वास्तविकता से इन्कार नही किया जा सकता है । 1973–74 में देश के अधिकांश भाग सूखे और बाढ़ की चपेट में रहे । 1974-75 का वर्ष भी इस चपेट में नही रहेगा इसकी कोई गारटी नही है । बंगलादेश के युद्ध का असर इस देश पर गत दो वर्षों से रहा है और अभी भी उसका असर समाप्त नही हुआ है । प्रवासियों की भी भावनायें हमारे प्रति संहानुभूतिपूर्ण

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

के कारण देश को सुरक्षा का अतिभार वहन करना पड़ रहा है हां, यह स्वीकार किया जा सकता है कि हमारे संबंध पड़ोसियों से कुछ सुधरे हैं। फिर भी हमें सावधानी बरतनी है और देखना है कि यह सुधार कहां तक स्थायी रह पाता है। इस देश में कुछ समस्यायें ऐसी जटिल और कठिन हैं कि उनका समाधान ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है और यह निश्चित है कि अगर उन का समाधान नहीं हो पाया तो हमारे प्रजातंत्र पर इसका अत्यन्त ही दुखद असर पड़ेगा। अनएम्प्लायमेंट, अंडर एम्प्लायमेंट, एपीडेमिक्स, डिजीजिज, अपलिफ्टमेंट आफ दी पुअर एण्ड डाउन ट्राडन एमेंसिपेशनी आफ हरिजन एंड आदिवासीज़ आदि कुछ ऐसी समस्यायें हैं जिन के समाधान के लिये हम को जूझना है और उनका सफल समाधान करना है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए अगर हम प्रयत्न करते हैं तो इनका अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कुछ आइटम्स पर हम कर लगाए बगैर और उन के लिए पैसा जुटाए बगैर आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में लिकर्ज़, टैलीविज़ंज़, स्कूटर्ज़, कार्ज़, रेफ़िजरेटर्ज़, सुपरफाइन क्लाथ, टुथ पेस्ट आदि पर अगर टैक्स लगाए गए हैं तो उन से सर्व साधारण पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इन के विरुद्ध चिल्लपों करने की कोई आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। टैलीफोंज़ पर कुछ लेवी अवश्य लगी है। लेकिन छूट की संख्या को 250 से बढ़ा कर तीन सौ काल्ज़ कर दिया गया है ऐसी स्थिति में यह लेवी प्रभावकारी सिद्ध होगी, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

टैलीग्राम रेट्स में जो वृद्धि की गई है उस का असर भी व्यवसायी वर्ग एवं धनोमानी वर्ग पर ही पड़ने वाला है। सर्व साधारण का इससे कोई खास मतलब नहीं है।

एक खूबी इस बजट की यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग मंत्रालय के लिए एक विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है और उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे यहां जो कुछ बन्दरगाहें हैं जैसे मैंगलोर की, तूतीकोरिन डीप सी प्रजेक्ट आदि उनका विकास होगा और जो नैशनल हाइवेज़ हैं उन का न केवल मेंटेंस होगा बल्कि उन को और भी बढ़ाया जा सकेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बिहार की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जोकि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां पर सड़कों की संख्या नही के बराबर है और खास कर उत्तर बिहार में। एक प्रस्तावित सड़क है दरभंगा से फारबीसगंज। उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए बराबर प्रार्थनायें की जा रही हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। इस मौके पर मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि उस सड़क के लिये मंजूरी दी जाए। साथ ही गंगा पर जो पुल बन रहा है और रुपये के अभाव में जहां पर काम ठप्प पड़ने वाला है या पड़ रहा है, उसके लिए भी सरकार को धन की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिये, उसके लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान कर देनी चाहिये।

क्रूड की इम्पोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ गई है यह जग जाहिर है। इसका असर पेट्रोल तथा कैरोसीन पर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। इस वास्ते इन के दाम बढ़ाने के अलावा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह गया था।

कैरोसीन, एनलैंड पोस्टल, लैटर, एनवैलेप, रजिस्टर्ड लैटर्ज़ के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने से आम लोग अवश्य प्रभावित हुए हैं। लेकिन देश के लोगों के पास हिम्मत है। वे स्थिति को समझते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि किस स्थिति में क्या करना है। जिस स्थिति में लैवी लगी उसका वे समझ रहे हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि वे हिम्मत के साथ इन सारी चीजों का सामना कर पायेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बात बहुत मार्के की कही है कि उन्होंने 6000 रुपये तक की आय पर छूट देने का निर्णय किया है। कैनेडी साहब ने अपने देश में ऐसी ही छूट की घोषणा की थी और वहां इस का बहुत सुन्दर असर पड़ा था। लोगों ने नैतिकता के साथ काम किया और उन में टैक्स देने की प्रवृत्ति जगी। केवल नये टैक्स ही नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने पुराने टैक्सों को भी बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से अदायगी की। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे देश के व्यवसायी वर्ग और धनी-मानी लोग भी इस छूट से फायदा ही उठायेंगे, बड़ी उदारता से सरकार को सहयोग देंगे और टैक्स की अदायगी करने में कोई भी संकोच नहीं करेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री ने पोस्टकार्ड और काग़ज़ के मूल्य में की वृद्धि का जो निश्चय किया है, इस से ग़रीब किसान, छात्र और समाज के कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोग निस्संदेह परेशानी का अनुभव करेंगे। काग़ज़ पर लैवी को तो मैं लैवी आन लिट्रेसी कहने के लिये तैयार हूं। अगर पुस्तकें नहीं छपेंगी और ग़रीब बच्चे नहीं पढ़ पायेंगे, तो देश पर इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा, यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करें। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वह पोस्टकार्ड और कागज़ से लैवी को हटा दें, और ऐसे आइटम्ज़ को चुनें, जिन का व्यवहार धनी वर्ग के लोग करते हैं और जिन पर टैक्स लगाया गया है या नाम मात्र के लिए लगाया गया है।

इस बजट में दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम और दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसा करके मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। इस से सैलेरीड पर्सन्ज़ और कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा फ़ायदा होगा। उन के बच्चों को दूध मिलेगा और उन सब को दफ्तरों और स्कूलों-कालेजों को आने-जाने को बड़ी सुविधा होगी।

हम देखते हैं कि एक बात की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान नहीं गया है, और वह है ब्लैक मनी। उन्होंने गत वर्ष इस पर बहुत जोर दिया था, मगर इस बार के बजट में वह इस विषय पर बिल्कुल चुप रह गये हैं। मुझे यह देख कर हैरत है। वांचु समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सलाह दी थी कि नये टैक्स लगाने की अपेक्षा अगर हम पुराने टैक्सों को मजबूती के साथ वसूल करें, तो राष्ट्र का बहुत कल्याण हो सकता है। मैं इस समिति की रिपोर्ट के साथ अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस ब्लैक मनी का पता लगाने, और बकाया

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

टैक्सों को वसूल करने, में अपनी क्षमता का परिचय दें ।

देश का अभ्युदय कृषि पर निर्भर करता है और अगर हमारे देश में कृषि व्यापकता को प्राप्त कर लेती है, तो उस से इंडस्ट्री की रक्षा होती है और उसका प्रसार संभव हो सकता है। दिखावे के लिए भले ही हम एक आधा प्राजेक्ट की बात कर लें, मगर यह हकीकत है कि कृषि पर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, उतना ध्यान हम नही दे रहे हैं । अगर मैं अपने यहा की बात कहू, तो एक-आध योजनाये अवश्य चालु हुई है, लेकिन वे कब तक समाप्त होंगी, इस का कोई ठिकाना नही है । मुझे एक कवि की इस पंक्ति का स्मरण हो आता है, "मैन मे कम एंड मैन मे गो, बट आई अगो आन फार एवर' । कोई कुछ भी कहे सुधार और विकास की बात कही जाती रहे, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जिस किसी योजना को हाथ मे लिया गया है, वह पूरी नही हुई है ।

उदाहरण के लिए गंडक और कोसी योजनाओं को लीजिए । कोसी योजना एक अंतराष्ट्रीय योजना है । उस को नेपाल से शुरू हो कर हिन्दुस्तान तक आना है । मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि या तो वह इसके लिए काफ़ी पैसा दे, जिस से वह काम निर्धारित समय पर पूरा हो जाये, और या वह उस का संचालन अपने हाथ मे ले ले ।

भकवा तास की एक नहर को मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है । अगर कुछ रुपये लगा कर उस नहर की मरम्मत कर दी जाये, तो उस से बीस हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है और लाखो मन अनाज का उत्पादन हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं फिर पोस्टकार्ड और कागज पर लैवी को हटाने का आग्रह करते हुए आप को और वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं और बजट का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Sir, I do not think any Finance Minister has ever produced a Budget which was completely liked or completely disliked by anybody. In modern times we are made to believe that economic is a science. If so why is it then that different economists express different opinions on the same Budget? In the recent past even most learned economists have gone so far astray in the assessment of our economy and so far wrong in their attempted solutions that one is tempted to ask what is really the difference between the science of economy and the science of astrology

What is happening in the entire world today is surely a challenge to all economists to prove their worth. Let us take this very Budget. The views expressed up it are to divergen that but for the seriousness of the subject one could crack jokes about it. I shall cite just one or two examples to show how divergent the views are. For instance in the view of one economist, the Finance Minister has rightly resisted the arguments for raising massive resources for un-realistic growth projections which fail to materialise. On the other hand in the opinion of another economist, the Finance Minister has fulfilled the expectations of a massive dose of taxation but has taken pain not to hurt too many people.

The fact is that the Finance Minister will go down in history for the dubious distinction of having taxed the people during his tenure in office

as Finance Minister to the tune of not less than Rs. 1000 crores. The Central tax revenues rose from 2457 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 4.736 crores in 1974-75. I doubt whether any other Finance Minister in our life-time will even break this record.

It must, however, be accepted that the times were extraordinary and in such times the strains on the economy have also been extraordinary and thus one could argue that the Finance Minister had to take these extraordinary steps to meet an extraordinary situation Another instance is that the Finance Minister has at last summoned up the courage to accept the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on direct taxes The marginal rate of income tax including surcharge has been brought down from 97.75% to 77% At least the Government has realized that economic incentives prove more effective than administrative measures.

That—what I would call super-duper socialists in their wisdom—have condemned this measure as a bonaza to the rich But it must also be accepted that the Finance Minister has salvaged his own socialist conscience by pushing up the wealth tax on assessments in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs I shall refer to another instance. It has been asserted that the total tax in other directions is a mild Rs. 186 crores in the form of excise duties to cover the estimated budgetary gap to some extent. These are widely spread taxes mostly on what may be called rich man's goods and are not likely to make a major impact on prices. To this the opposing argument could be that a total tax effort of Rs. 27 crores including charges on posts & Telegraph rates can be expected to further boost inflation in the prevailing circumstances.

Whether economics as a science seems to be erring in the realms of astrology or not, there is such a thing as unfair criticism also. For instance, the Finance Minister has been blamed for not taxing expenditure. This has been tried before with very dismal result. I am very glad that the Finance Minister has kept his hands off it.

Then there is the complaint that only a part of the Wanchoo Committee Report has been accepted, and that demonetisation has not been considered. Apart from the fact that it is very questionable whether under the given circumstances, at present demonetisation can succeed by itself, and whether the economy would be able to take the shock, it must be added that demonetisation cannot be a part of the budgetary provision Elsewhere I have said that for demonetisation to succeed it must be accompanied by monetary reforms Also, I would have delineated on this subject now but for the fact that it does not come under the budgetary provision.

If I may be frank, there are just two aspects in this budget which need to be throroughly scrutinised in the interest of the economy of our country. One is whether Rs. 125 crores of deficit financing projected in the budget is realistic. Normally I am a very optimistic person. But I must say that so far as this figure for deficit financing is concerned, he must be in for a very rude shock indeed.

In justifying the taxation the Finance Minister felt that he had to choose between raising resources through taxation or resort to deficit financing, and that he preferred the former. In fact, however, he has saddled us with both. I sincerely wish the Finance Minister had seen his choice as one between reducing expenditure or resorting to deficit financing, and settled for the former.

The question is whether the implementation of the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee Report will have the desired effect. Will the traders, businessmen, industrialists and

[Shri Nimbalkar]

generally affluent sections accept fully the challenge so boldly thrown to them? Well, all I can say is that in the interest of the economy of our country, in the interest of the future ideology of our country and in our own interest I do hope that they accept this challenge.

I would be failing in my duty to the weaker sections of society if I too do not join in the chorus of those who have urged the Finance Minister to consider the raising of the minimum taxable limit on personal income to Rs. 10,000, or at least agree to a compromise of Rs. 7,500 or Rs. 8,000. Secondly, we know that the price of kerosene is linked up, or related to, the price of diesel in order to prevent malpractices. But, surely, the price of kerosene must also be related to the purchasing power of the common man, especially when the poor are going through unimaginable hardships on account of rising prices.

Then, of course, there is the 50 per cent hike on postcards. I remember, during the Bangladesh conflict, during the time when we had to pay for the refugees who came over here, it was I who suggested to the Finance Minister the introduction of the refugee stamp, on the lines of the stamp which existed in West Germany called Berliner Marke. At that time, however, I told the Finance Minister that he should not include the postcards in this. Today I make the same request, namely, that he should not include the postcard for raising revenues.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the unnecessarily long delay in finalising the pay scales of Class I officers. I hope it will not be tied with the dispute about the technical and engineering services of the Class I officers.

Finally, I have some cause for jubilation over this Budget. In my speech on the President's Address, I think, I had put the Planning Commission in its proper place. Only in the emphasis laid on the development of the core sector of our economy, the Budget seems to see eye to eye with the fantastic Plan of the Planning Ministry. Otherwise, the Plan could just cease to exist. Even the Annual allocation for the so-called Plan has been drastically pruned to more manageable proportions. The writing is on the wall. Therefore, I conclude by saying: The Plan is dead; Long live the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Birender Singh Rao.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Sir, if this is the procedure followed, to call only the Congress Members, I refuse to speak. For the last 3-1/2 hours, more than a dozen Members from the Congress Benches have been called to speak. It only means that the ruling party does not want to hear the other point of view. Is it for the brain-washing of the Opposition Members that we have been made to listen to them? This is in utter disregard to all democratic norms and parliamentary traditions. If this is so, we the only two Opposition Members in the House walk out. Let only the Congress Members remain here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. If there would have been any other Opposition Member but for you who were to speak on the Budget. I would have called him. From the Opposition side, you are the only Member who is here and who wants to speak. I thought, you should be given a chance to speak at such a time when the Members on the other side would be able to follow your points and reply to you. If there would have been any other Opposition Member here and I had not called him, probably your allegation would have been valid. But I do not find any other Opposition Member here. I can tell you that your speech will be followed by a speech from a very important Member from the Congress side.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Why should I be given a punishment to listen for 3-1/2 hours to these people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you say that listening to speeches is a punishment, then the parliamentary democracy will fail.

. . . . .

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speeches from the Treasury Benches. They have all hailed the Budget as every man's Budget. I agree with them that it is every man's Budget because everybody has to tighten his belt. Everybody's pocket, the common man's pocket is adversely affected.

Surprisingly, while everyone of the Members from the Treasury Benches has eulogised the Budget in the beginning, later on, everyone has strongly criticised the measures taken in the Budget....

AN HON. MEMBER: You give your suggestions.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: As if you would support the suggestions. Your suggestions are only to please the voters; your vote is only to support the Government. That is how this poor country has been suffering at the hands of politicians.

This Budget is based upon political, economic and fiscal policies followed by the Government consistently ever since Independence, during the last 26 years. To what extent these policies have succeeded, we have to see. Every time, the Budget is introduced, it is said that it is going to improve the lot of the common man, that it will bring socialism, that it will raise the standard of living of the poor and that it will take the country forward.

What have we seen during the last 20 years or so, ever since this planning started? Our achievements are a clear indication of the failure of the policies pursued by the Government. The Finance Minister collects the money like a temple pujari and distributes prasad to all the departments without serious thinking of solving the real problems of the country. This year's budget is another instrument of public plunder to provide for a bankrupt economy and inefficient, corrupt and callous administration. We should see whether the promises made by the Government from year to year about self-reliance in agriculture and in other fields have come true. The Finance Minister has admitted that, during the last few years, our agricultural production has gone down steeply. We also know that industrial production in respect of essential commodities has been at a standstill. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the industrial growth has stagnated; there has been no growth at all. There is shortage of sugar and vanaspati last year, only in textiles, 13 crore metres of cloth was produced less than the previous year. Yet the Government does not nationalise key industries. I have talked about agriculture; the same state of affairs is there; people are starving. The farmers are shouting for diesel and fertilisers and they are being shot at—just for asking for diesel and fertilisers—in Punjab during the last so many weeks. The people asking for food are being mercilessly killed. We have seen that in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I would ask the Government whether they want to continue to rule the country in the same way. They have made it a point of prestige not to order any enquiry against corrupt governments. Would they be able to put their hand on their heart and say whether the corrupt Government in Gujarat would have been dismissed if the people had not agitated, if they had not revolted? Some time ago they had said that the Assembly would not be dissolved. Dozens more of innocent persons were killed, the only fault being that they wanted to draw the attention of the Government and the country to the bad administration in the State and corrupt politicians in the country. The

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Government stood on prestige and said that there would be no dissolution of the Assembly unless peace returned. But what happened? Because people went on shouting, people went on offering sacrifices, the Assembly had to be dissolved. They said that it would not be dissolved under pressure, but that pressure suddenly turned out to be the pleasure of the Government. This is not a democratic and sympathetic way of running the Government. If the people are governed by the will of the people huge expenditure on police and para-military forces would not be required.

New taxes have been imposed. The budgetary gap has been made up to some extent and there is still a deficit of Rs. 125 crores. In the last year's Budget the deficit was estimated at Rs. 87 crores, but the deficit ultimately came to be Rs. 650 crores. On the same basis, next year's deficit can easily be calculated to be around Rs. 1,600 crores The worst part of it is that these new imposts do not provide any relief to any section of the people. As I said, this is just to collect more money for mal-administration. No new imposts are necessary if corruption is rooted out, leakage is stopped and economy is effected.

Agriculture and defence are two important subjects. If this Government really thinks that food should get top priority, 30 per cent of the Budget should be ear-marked for food production and agricultural development and 30 per cent should be set aside for the defence needs of the country. If these two sides are looked after properly, then the whole economy will look after itself. They can play with the 40 per cent of the money that remains. There is no need for a Planning Commission. But, unfortunately, they have not paid due attention to the food side and to agriculture. Even in this Budget the farmer is the hardest hit person. It is an anti-farmer budget. His diesel would cost more, his tractors would be more costly, fertiliser will cost more pumping sets will cost more. The farmer is also discriminated against in another way. Just to show the thinking of the planners and the people in the Finance Ministry, a person holding a house upto the value of Rs. one lakh in a town can have additional wealth in moveable property, cash and securities upto a limit of Rs. 1,50,000. That is exempted. The total exemption in the case of non-agriculturist is upto a limit of Rs 2,50 000 But what happens in the case of a farmer? His farm house is not exempt as is proposed in the Budget. He can either have a house valued at Rs. 1 lakh in the town or can he have his farm-house exempted. Inclusive of the fram-house, the total exemption limit for a farmer is only Rs. 1,50,000 So, there is a difference of Rs. 1 lakh in the case of a farmer and a non-farmer in the matter of exemption. Will the Finance Minister explain if he is really sympathetic towards agriculturists and the farmers?

We have seen that the standard of living in the rural areas where 80 per cent of the population of the country live has gone down from year to year. The standard of living of a villager in the beginning of the fifties compared to the standard of living of an average urban man was 27 per cent. Now it has come down to 17 per cent. The spending capacity and the consumption of a man in the rural sector is only 17 per cent of the consumption and the overall standard of living of an average man in the urban areas. Are we really bringing socialism if 80 per cent of the population is going down and down in its standard of living, and the percentage of people living below the poverty line is increasing fast. More than half of the world's illiterates are in this country.

We are talking of removing unemployment. But unemployment during the last 20 years has increased six times since 1950. How can we solve

it? We do not want to solve it because the Government does not want to leave openings for the younger generation. If we are passing through hard times, we also need hard measures to be adopted. The age of retirement has been increased from 55 to 58. This blocks promotions. This blocks employment opportunities for the younger people. I would suggest that they should reduce the age of retirement to 50 if they want to satisfy the younger generation who are now rising up and want to take the country's affairs in their own hands. All these fossils in the Parliament and the Ministries should also be made to retire at the age of sixty. Why should not the younger people run the Government?

Why should not the age limit for voters also be reduced to 18? What happens is this. These people are dictated by organised labour. They want to go on adding to their own salaries and their allowance. We have had one Pay Commission, the Second Pay Commission, the Third Pay Commission. Every 3 months what happens is, there is to be a rise in dearness allowance. All this costs money. We have got limited resources. Instead of creating more employment opportunities what we do is, we go on paying more and more to the same gentlemen who have got employment. They become sort of monopolists of the posts held under the Government in all the fields, and keep out the unemployed educated persons who would be prepared to work for half the salaries.

The people as a whole have suffered and the younger generation is now coming up and it is high time that Goverment paid due attention to channelising their energies so that they do not rise up in revolt. If you don't do it, there was one Gujarat, there will be many more Gujarats in the country. Our men of the armed forces and soldiers retire at the rate of 50,000 every year and they are mostly between the age of 32 and 40; there is no employment for them; these trained and disciplined young men have got to be employed. My plea is that agriculture should be developed if you want the country to be self-sufficient in food and self-reliant in consumer goods. If you really want to boost your industry all these taxes which hit the agriculturists hard and raise the cost of inputs should be removed because industry, prices and wages are depended on agriculture. The wealth-tax on land is really unjust. Irrespective of the return that it yields, the land is valued for wealth-tax at unrealistic market price. What happens is this. People from big cities who have never seen agricultural land, belonging to Bombay and Calcutta, get through competitions to become Wealth-tax officers and assess it at high prices. Agricultural wealth-tax is levied on poor farmers holding even 10 or 15 acres and living hand to mouth. Agricultural income is included to raise the slab of a farmer's income from any other source The farmer is thus forced to live miserably on his land only, and is discouraged from earning through any other business and profession. Therefore, I say, there is discrimination against the farmer.

In the end I would say that the Government should see the realities of the situation today as it exists. They want to keep the people in the dark. There was mention made in the House the other day about the report of the World Bank circulated to Aid-India Consortium countries. Why do we need Dr. Norman Borlag at all to tell us that Punjab and Haryana need diesel? Why do we need the World Bank experts to tell us at all that if the winter rains fail in India, people can experience a very severe famine and they should be prepared for it? The winter rains have failed. We also had severe frost which has done damage to our rabi crops. Why should the Govt. not take this country into confidence? If foreign aid is required, the World Bank will naturally judge the creditability and

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the needs of this country. If others could look into our financial affairs, why cannot our own people be taken into confidence? The World Bank Report, if it is correct—I believe it is correct because it has not been rebutted by our Government—says that it is unrealistic that India would require only 5 billion dollars of foreign aid during the next five years. They said that India would require 12 billion dolars of foreign aid and 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. Let the Finance Minister now categorically say whether the report is false or it is wrong and that they are trying to mislead the country. Why don't you take us into confidence? If others know about what we are, why can't your people know about it? Why cannot we discuss it frankly and freely? Is it a secret disease which has been diagnosed by outsiders which you want to hide from your own family? Why cannot they say that this report is right or wrong? Why cannot they take the country and its Parliament into confidence and why cannot we have a true picture about India?

16.47 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*].

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I wish to extend my hearty congratulations to the Finance Minister for introducing in his budget proposals an element of modernity in the taxation policy just as he has introduced modernity in its Hindi translation.

Sir, my hon. friends, Prof. Samar Mukherjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta took exception to the Finance Minister having reduced the taxes. Unfortunately they are not here. But, for their own benefit and for the benefit of some other hon. Members I should like to say that it is in the general socialist thinking that direct taxes should be reduced.

In fact I can do no better than to quote an eminent Soviet Economist Mr. N. Yermolovich. He said:

> "In capitalist countries, the main source of income of the state budget is taxation and in the socialist countries, profits from national economy".

Therefore, increasingly, we shall have to rely in this country, if we are to introduce an element of socialism in our country, more and more on the investment of Government in various enterprises for our revenues and less and less on what we need from direct taxes.

Now I shall attempt briefly to examine this budget so as to bring out firstly its impact on the weaker sections of the community on what one may call the commonman in this country and then I shall discuss the four main problems that we face in our economic life.

In its impact on the commonman it is creditable that the Finance Minister has again introduced no new taxes on items of mass consumption. But, at the same time, his proposals would increase the cost of transport to an extent where it will affect the items of mass consumption also. Therefore, inevitably, the cost of living of the weaker sections of the community is likely to go up at a time when people are already complaining of high prices. And I would have expected the Finance Minister to come forward with some credible solutions to this problem. Unfortunately he thought it fit not to dwell on these matters. I hope that when he replies to the budget debate he will let us know what exactly his proposals are to try to hold the prices.

It is my feeling that if the Government would seriously go into the question of the production and distribution of items of mass consumption, it is possible to maintain stable prices over a period of time.

Now, let us see the two factors that go into the items of mass consumption, namely, agricultural production and industrial production. In the agricultural production it is the inputs that will determine the price of our foodgrains. There is no use expecting the farmer to sell grain at a loss. If you are permitting the industrialist in this country to sell goods at cost plus then you must expect the farmer also to get his cost plus on the foodgrains. It is all right for an academic body like the Agricultural Price Commission to fix prices of foodgrains on the basis of notional price of inputs. But are the inputs available at those prices? Unles the Government ensures the availability of inputs at stable prices they will not be able to have stable price for the finished item. Therefore, the spiral will go on rising. Therefore, it is my suggestion that if the Government wishes to hold the price-line they must determine the price of inputs over a Plan period so that the prices of foodgrains remain stable.

Similarly about the manufactured items that go into the cost of living index. For example. at present Government determines how much standard cloth is to manufactured. When the factory does not manufacture, they levy some kind of a token punishment which is taken again from the consumers of other varieties. Instead of that, why is it not possible to link the supply of imported cotton with the production of standard cloth so that, whether it is in the private sector or it is in the public sector Government is assured of production of items of mass-consumption? Then only we can expect that there would be stable prices over a period of time and that the weaker sections of the community will be able to bear this burden which is mounting on them.

Let us examine the four factors that affect our economy most today. The first, as I have mentioned, is high prices. What is the main cause of the high prices? The Finance Minister has been good enough to indicate in the Explanatory Memorandum the extent of increase in money supply. It is interesting to note that last year as compared to five years ago, there has been an annual growth of money in circulation to the tune of 300 per cent. In the year 1969-70 the growth was 632 crores, whereas last year the growth was 1800 crores. There is this tremendous flow of money in the market, and on the other hand the *per capita* availability of goods in supply is diminishing. Let us first take the agricultural produce. The *per capita* availability of food in 1971 was 469.1 grams, whereas the *per capita* avaiability of food in 1972 declined to 417.8 grams. Look at the industrial picture over this period. The industrial production went up by 16 points which is roughly 8 per cent. This 8 per cent is off-set by a rise of 10 per cent in population. Then we have minus 2 per cent of the *per capita* availability of manufactured goods. So. the manufactured goods are less in supply, the food is less in supply and the money keeps on increasing all the time. Inevitably there will be a rise in prices. How do we check this? As I said earlier, it is my hope that the Finance Minister will put forward some credible proposal to convince the House that there is a desire to curb the rise in prices.

The second problem that we face is oil and raw-materials crisis and with it the foreign exchange problem. It is a problem with all countries—rich and poor. But the developing countries bear a bigger impact on their economy.

The Finance Minister has been good enough to point out in the budget how he is proposing to develop indigenous energy resources, but he has not spelt out an export strategy. I think that unless serious efforts are made to boost exports in real terms, not in terms of growth that we take

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

credit of because the value of the rupee has fallen—but in actual volume it is only if the export increases in actual volume—that we shall have a better position in the world market.

The next problem that we face is the public sector. I had at the very beginning pointed out that as a socialist economy we must rely more and more on the resources that would be generated from our investments. Today, the ratio of the taxes and the resources that we generate from our investment is 5 : 1. This has obviously to be reversed. Till the end of last year we had invested Rs. 3000 crores in our public sector enterprises. I am going by the statistics as available in the explanatory memorandum. On this investment it is natural to expect at least 15 per cent return which the Tariff Commission permits to a private investor to receive. This would come to over Rs. 450 crores. But what is our income? In the year before last, it was Rs. 8 crores, last year it is estimated at Rs. 14 crores but it would come down to very much less. This year again it is estimated at Rs. 16 crores. This is an investment of over Rs. 3000 crores. Where has the rest of the Rs. 430 crores gone? Is anybody responsible? Does the Minister in charge of the Ministry hold himself responsible? Has he got a proposal? Can a proposal be brought before this House where it is indicated by what time each of the public sector enterprises would start producing the results for which they have been started? My friend Shri Piloo Mody says that we should close down the unproductive public sector enterprises

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): No, sell it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I hope he has enough money to buy.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not buy junk.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The real point is this that as much as I value his friendship, I am afraid I cannot agree with his opinion. What I would say is that they must be made productive. There is no point in liquidating these things. In fact, we have to give it a push...

SHRI PILOO MODY: By me...

SHRI DINESH SINGH: By him, by us...

SHRI PILOO MODY: By me, but not by us.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have no objection if he takes the credit and the nation gains on this. I am not here to take credit, but I do feel that something should be done.

I have a very simple suggestion to put before the Finance Minister. Is it possible for him to ask the Minister who comes for further finances to meet the deficit in his public sector enterprises to come personally, explain to him and talk to him? Can there be a more important function than looking after the public investments under the charge of a Minister or under the charge of the Finance Minister? Is there a discussion of this kind or is money sanctioned merely on the notes that are received from the various Ministries?

So, I would emphasise that it is of utmost importance that we make every effort to increase the profitability of the public sector enterprises. While on this subject, I would like to ask the Finance Minister—unfortunately he is not here; Mr. Ganesh is here and I hope he will be good enough to convey it to the Finance Minister—that there is a vast difference between the imported crude price and the price at which we produce our own crude. I have been told that on the 7.2 million tonnes of crude that we produce in one full year, the difference between our cost of production and the world prices today

would amount to Rs. 350 crores. Where is this to go? The explanatory memorandum shows that ONGC and IOC are not likely to make any profit. They made profits last year. This year the profits are just two dots in place of figures. Where will this money go?

17.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Whose pocket is it going into?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Let us not talk of pockets just now; let us talk of the larger national income.

Here my suggestion to the Finance Minister would be that this would be legitimately an amount that should form the revenues, that it would be desirable to have an excise on this. If Rs. 350 crores are realised from excise, he would be good enough to reduce Rs. 22 crores that he has put on the various oil products so that the cost of transport can be reduced. I am sure he will bear this in mind that I am proposing an increase of revenues by Rs. 350 crores as against what I am requesting him to do, which would be giving up Rs. 22 crores.

The last point I have to put before the House is on the question of black money. I am afraid that till we are able to curb this black money and the resultant corruption that follows. it would be very difficult to establish a healthy economy in this country. The Finance Minister has already accepted the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in respect of personal taxation. But my own interpretation of the Committee's recommendations is that they are part of a package deal, that on the one hand you reduce personal taxation to provide a disincentive to tax evasion; on the other, you take away a large amount that one feels is now floating around as black money. I cannot produce one answer to this. Demonetisation has been suggested. I do not know whether all this money will come out in demonetisation because it has been hoarded in various other forms also. In any case, it would indicate the resolve of Government to unearth this money and it would be only appropriate if we go into demonetisation and other measures to unearth this black money.

Another very serious implication of this is that it poses a serious security threat. If this black money enables people to smuggle into this country such large items as refrigerators, you can imagine how many guns, rifles, machine guns or bombs can be smuggled into the country, all because there is so much of loose money that one can play around with.

Therefore, I have two specific suggestions to make to the hon. Finance Minister. One is to reduce transport costs because it affects all sections of the community, much more so the weaker section. Secondly, in his effort to modernise the tax structure. he has already given some tax concessions. It would only be appropriate that he raises the bottom from whatever he has, at 6,000, to 10,000.

SHRI PILOO MODY: 12,000.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My suggestion is 10,000. Shri Piloo Mody of course has more money and can offer a suggestion at a higher level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Larger base!

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, very much so.

I would only suggest that this is purely a convenience in accounting, because the value of money has diminished to the extent that the 5,000 of the earlier times would be equivalent roughly to 10,000 of today. Therefore. it will help in working this modernity that he has introduced if he raises the exemption limit to 10,000.

With these words, I support the budget proposals.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जब बड़े बड़े अर्थशास्त्री और राजनीतिज्ञ बोलते हैं, तो मुझे डर लगता है। जनता इस सरकार के आश्वासनों पर कब तक टिकी रहेगी ? यह सरकार नंगी और भूखी जनता को कब तक आश्वासन देती रहेगीं और जनता कब तक उन पर टिकी रहेगी। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जनता अपनी समस्याओं का निदान खुद ढूंढ लेगी। आज हालत यह है कि गांवों मे दो रुपये में कैरोसिन की एक बोतल मिलती है और दो दो रुपये में एक किलो धान मिलता है। क्या हम 1971 की गरीबी से नीचे तो नहीं चले गये है। हमें 1971 की गरीबी वापिस दे दी जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि गरीबी की जगह और ज्यादा गरीबी आ गई है–डीग्रेडेशन हो गया है। इस बारे में एक आर्टिकल में कहा गया है :

> "Our people were degraded once; they have at last graduated to poverty! Most of the 220 million people in India who, according to our planners, make do on a monthly *per capita budget of* less than Rs. 40 at current prices today, have yet to graduate to poverty. They are degraded."

एक तरफ हमारे देश के गरीब रसातल में जा रहे है और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हर साल 52 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर टाइम एलांउस दिया जा रहा है। इस तरह प्लांनिग और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जायेगा है। धनी लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर बिजली दी जा रही है और इस के लिए मेजर डैम बनाए जा रहे हैं। हम जो यहां बोलने वाले हैं, उनका मुंह भी बन्द कर दिया जाता है। आखिर यह सारा बजट किसके लिये है ?

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को एक साल में 52 करोड़ रुपये ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस के रूप में दिया जाता है। पे कमीशन ने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन 40 परसेंट ओवरस्टाफड है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, मानो उन्होंने कोई बहुत बढ़िया काम करके दिखाया है, जैसे मितव्ययता आ गई है, आडम्बरशून्यता आ गई है।

गवर्नमेंट के एडवोकेट और डिपुटी एडवोकेट होते हुये भी कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट एक्ट का मुकदमा लड़ने के लिये वकीलों को दो दो लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं, और इस तरह पंद्रह लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है। आखिर सरकार एक्सपेंडिचर को कैसे करटेल करना चाहती है। मेरे क्वेस्चन के जवाब में बताया गया कि कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट एक्ट का मुकदमा लड़ने के लिये गवर्नमेंट के एडवोकेट्स के मौजूद होते हुए भी वकीलों को पंद्रह लाख रुपये दे दिये गये।

इसी तरह सरकारी कर्मचारियो को मकान बनाने के लिये पचास हजार रुपये के लोन दिये जाते है। बहुत से लोग अपने माता पिता के पास अपने मकानों में रहते है, लेकिन उनको हाउस रेट एलाउंस दिया जाता है। आखिर कहीं पर तो फिजूलखर्ची का अन्त होना चाहिये। कौन इन बातों की जांच करेगा ? सरकार पावर्टी को दूर करने की बात कहती है, लेकिन उसने इसके लिए कौन से साहसिक कदम उठाये है ?

1947 में हिन्दुस्तान के 15.46 करोड़ अरब रुपये जमा थे, लेकिन आज हम पर 248.18 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा है। 248 करोड़ का खर्चा इस तरह बढ़ा दिया जाता है। मान लीजिये आप देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं तो बात समझ में आती है। लेकिन कौन सा उत्पादन बढ़ गया ? आज 1973 या 1974 के अंदर गांवों में राशन नहीं मिल रहा है। हमने केन्द्रीय मंत्री से पूछा कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं तो कहा कि यह प्रश्न हम से संबंध नहीं रखता, यह हमारा प्रश्न नहीं है

I put this question in the House and it was answered by Shri D. K. Borooah.

"As the hon Members knows, this is the responsibility of the States How can I deal with them and what authority have I got over them?"

इसी तरह कैरोसिन के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात पूछे तो कहते है कि यह हमारा काम नही है, स्टेट जाने, यह उनका काम है। हम एम०पी० अपनी कान्स्टीट्यूएन्सी मे जाएंगे और लोग कहगे कि मुझे मिट्टी का तेल नही मिलता, तो मैं क्या कहूंगा ? मैं कहूगा कि मै इसका उत्तर नही दे सकता, इसका उत्तर राजस्थान सरकार देगी। मै वहा उनसे यह कहूगा कि ? वह कहेगे कि वोट लेने के लिए आप है और इसका उत्तर दूसरे देगे ?

मैने कहा कि आप खर्चा तो कम कीजिये। प्लानिंग का खर्चा मैने बताया यह आप के आकडे है—

1971 the percentage of expenditure incurred on civil services

1970-71	83 per cent
1971-72	84 per cent

प्लानिंग मे मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हू—

1970-71	31.8 per cent
1971-72	31 0 per cent
1972-73	40 0 per cent

इस तरह से एक्सपेडिचर बढता जा रहा है। ओवर टाइम एलावेंस आप देने चले जाते हैं और घाटा सब जगह आपको होता जा रहा हैं। मैंने पूछा कि दिल्ली परिवहन मे कितना घाटा है तो कहा 6 करोड। इसी तरह कलकत्ते मे निगम चल रहा है, उसके बारे मे निकला कि 5 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के रूप मे दिये थे, अब उस में कोई पैसा नही है। सारी चीजे घाटे मे चलाते जाओ। गरीब जनता कुर्बानी करने को तैयार है। गरीब जनता अपना पसीना बहाने को तैयार है। लेकिन उसके पैसे का सदुपयोग कौन करेगा ? कौन उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेगा ? हर जगह आज घाटा है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब का रेलवे का घाटा देखिये—1968 के अदर 10 करोड 20 लाख 1970 मे 11 करोड, बराबर तरक्की होती जा रही है, 1971-72 मे 13 करोड 74 लाख, 1972-73 मे 13 करोड 50 लाख, यह रेलवे मे घाटा है। उसके लिए किराया बढा दिया। कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर देख लीजिये वहा यही चीज नजर आएगी। कौन से पब्लिक सेक्टर मे किस आदमी को आपने पनिश किया। आप आखिर करने क्या जा रहे है? अगर आप चाहते है कि यही हो तो घाटा ही चलेगा। रेलवे मे घाटा, सब जगह घाटा और रेलवे एम्प्लाईज को करोडा रुपया दे दिया, करोडो रुपया उन के उपर खर्च कर दिया

K R Ganesh gave the figure of Rs 51 crores

हम बडे गर्व के साथ कहते है कि हम 52 करोड रुपया ओवरटाइम एलावेंस देते है और वह काम क्या करते है ? वित्त मंत्री कहते है कि बैंक्स का काम सतोषजनक नही है। खर्चा भी ज्यादा, ओवर टाइम एलावेंस भी ज्यादा और काम सतोषजनक नही है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा ? कहा जाता है बादल कम बरसे, अकाल आ गया, बाढ आ गई। ये बहाने बनाने से काम नही चलेगा। अपने घर के कामों को ठीक कीजिये। मितव्ययता बरतिये आप अपने स्टाफ के लिए कहिये कि किसी को भी एक हजार रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह नही मिल सकती। बडे खुश हुये पीलू मोदी, कि आयकर 97 प्रतिशत से 77 प्रतिशत कर

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

दिया । बड़ा इससे इंसेटिव मिला है ? करप्शन बढ़ता जा रहा है । उन गरीबों पर कोई टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं थी । इससे करोड़पति और करोडपति बनता जायगा, अरबपति और अरबपति बनता जायगा । उनको इंसेटिव किस बात का ? मालदारों को स्वर्ग से पहुचा दो पैसे दे दे कर और गरीब को कुछ नही मिल रहा है । तीन रुपया कैश में देते है वह तीन रुपया उसको मिलता नही है । कहते हैं दस परसेट कटौती इसमे से हो जायेगी क्योंकि सरकार के औजार से काम कर रहे हो । 2 रुपया मिलता है । अनाज महंगा किस के किस के लिये है ? गरीबों के लिए । कैरोसिन नही मिलता है किसको ? गरीब को । उसके तो दाम बढ़ा दिये और अरबों रुपया दे दिया सरकारी कर्मचारियो को । उस गरीब से पूछो जो गाव मे खेती करता है उसकी क्या हालत है ? लैड सीलिग लागू हो गई, अरबन सीलिग लागू हो गई । मैं कहता हूं समाजवाद के नारो से यह नक्शा पूरा नही होगा । तूफान आने वाला है गरीबों का । अगर वह तूफान आ गया तो उसमें मब जायेगे । उड़ीसा में तो साइक्लांन कभी

> "The Commission headed by a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court said that the IDBI had, in fact, shown undue favour to Birlas ...."

तो लोन मालदारों को, बिजली मालदारों तो सब कुछ मालदारों के लिए हो रहा है ।

यह आप की फाइनेस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है । उस का कहना है किइस का परिणाम क्या हुआ है कि रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज हैं । पंजाब की पर कैपिटा आमदनी 953 रुपये और बिहार वाले अपनी गर्दन नीची कर ले उन की पर कैपिटा आमदनी है 383 रुपये यह है आप की पर कैपिटा इनकम का नमूना । केरल वाले हल्ला करेगे, वह भी देख ले—

> "While *per capita* expenditure on Education in Bihar is 8.6 per cent, in Kerala it is 31.06 per cent".

तो यह रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज क्यो है ? गरीब और गरीब हो रहे है । य जो बाध बन रहे हैं उन मे लासेज, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड मे लासेज, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी है उस मे इन बातो का दिग्दर्शन कराया है । के० आर० गणेश साहब जब समाजवादी बनते है तो उस रिपोर्ट को पूरे का पूरा पढे । गरीबो के लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नही है । सारे प्रोजेक्ट धनवानो के लिए है । उस गरीब जनता के लिए कोई चीज नही है ।

About Electricity Boards, "While their revenue receipts would have been increased to Rs. 387 crores.."

मै ज्यादा टाइम नही लेता हू । यह आपकी फाइनेस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है ।

> "The poor working results of Electricity Boards are reflected in the budgets of State Governments in the form of default, in full or in part, in payment of interest on loans advanced by State Governments. The total arrears of interest due from Electricity Boards stood at Rs. 280 crores at the end of 1971-72...."

करोड़ों रुपया इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का बकाया है जिस पर ब्याज भी नही लगता है और यह किस पर बाकी है—सेठों पर । पानी का मजा किस को मिलता है—बड़े बड़े लोगों को मिलता है ।

श्री डी० बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : आप भी बड़े है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं तो बड़ा हू, इसीलिये बड़ी बाते कर रहा हूं ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I have been listening to the speeches made from this side and also from that side. This Budget, according to me, is a budget be fitting democratic socialism. But some of the Opposition members have described it as an anti-social budget, some have described it as a surrender of the Finance Minister to tax-evaders, rich men and rich farmers. But I would call it a very progressive Budget. Since I do not have much time at my disposal, I will touch only some of the important points. The hon. Minister of Finance is not here; only the Minister of State is present. I will draw his attention to a few points.

Now I come to a very important point. I would, of course, say that there should be taxes because without taxes we cannot develop our country. But I would request the hon. Minister that the taxes imposed on both tooth paste and scooter should be withdrawn. I say this because tooth paste is used mostly by the student community and scooter is used by the low income and the middle income group; they usually come to office by scooter....

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to you, these days students use more tooth paste and not stationery. That is a fact.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Now I come to the question of excise duty. I do not mind Government taxing on whisky, brandy and all other types of foreign drinks. But what I object to is, in the name of excise duty they are sucking the blood of tribal people. You know, Sir, the Government of India have established as many as 504 Development Blocks and they have been spending a lot of money to develop the tribal communities. But at the same time they are opening liquor shops there, and the poor tribal people, whatever they earn, spend out their money on drinks. Now I want to ask this question whether the Britishers used to establish opium shops all over India, and the moment Congress came to power it was abolished? Before that too, the Congress workers were engaged in persuading the people not to take to opium. But now by opening liquor shops in the tribal blocks and areas they are sucking the blood of all tribals—in the name of excise duty. I request Shri K. R Ganesh to see to it that this is withdrawn, necessary instructions may be given to all the State Governments not to open liquor shops in tribal blocks and areas. He also represents the tribal people. The Ongis, Jhaduas and Sentinels who are the most backward tribes in India; they are still fully naked; he knows it very well; they are afraid of even humanbeings; they live on the top of the hills. We represent those people. I would, therefore, request that he should instruct the State Governments to withdraw these liquor shops in tribal development blocks.

Now my friends on the Opposite have criticised that we have not done anything, forgetting all that has been done. There has been some criticism from this side also. But I would not criticise because I have been in parliamentary life since 1946 continuously, and I know what was the picture of India in 1946. It has now changed. Of course, we might not have been able to do as much as could

[Shri D. Basumatari]

have. But that is not because of the negligence of Ministers. The national character is lacking. When I talk about national character, I include the Members of Parliament also; I do not include only the officers and salaried group. I include all—MLAs, MPs and Ministers. Unless we are strong in our national character, we cannot develop the country. What are the results? We take decisions on paper We pass laws and resolutions in this Parliament but after the Parliament is over, we forget those things. At the same time, the opposition who oppose it here, they will oppose it through and through. Whatever decision we take, they will oppose it. Now, they are going round the country criticising the Government for the rise in prices. Who are responsible for that?

It is the opposition which is responsible for that, more than the Congress. It is they who incite the people to take to agitation, to strike work, to go slow, etc. It is they who incite people to put up their demands for higher pay and higher dearness allowance. Therefore, we see strike in the railways, strike in every department. It is only the opposition which does all these things. Sir, I have visited many countries. There, what do we see? Whatever law is passed in the Parliament, it becomes the national wealth and national property. All the parties put their heads together to implement it and develop the country according to the law enacted in the Parliament and according to the regulation passed in the Parliament. But to-day, we find that even some friends of the Congress side criticise the Government outside the Parliament though they support the Government here. This is the national character and we all out and out oppose the Government decision.

Now, I come to the tribal community that I represent. If I do not say anything, I shall be failing in my duty to them. I have already said that we have developed the country like anything in the last 26 years. Compared to other countries, our development is far more than theirs, and we must take credit for that. We must give credit to the Government for all it has done. In spite of so many difficulties we have developed our country. Coming to my tribal area, during all the 150 years of the British imperialist rule there were no roads, there were no communications and the only way you can visit that area was to go a bullock cartor you have to do it on the elephant's back. It was full of jungles. I could not go at all. Now, what a transformation it has undergone during these 26 years. There is a jeepable road all through and I can touch every village in a first-class car. Then if you speak day in and day out that the Government has not done anything, that the Government is corrupt and the officials are corrupt, how can they work? In a democratic country it is the officials who have to work. It is the bureaucrat who has to work. If you condemn them all the time, what can you get out of them and what development will there be? You have also a responsibility to develop the country. While you are in the Parliament, you must see and realise that responsibility and change your attitudes before you attack the Government.... (*Interruptions*). Including you, Prof. Samar Guhaji. You must know if Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose were alive, you know how he would have sacrificed for the development of the country.

I am coming to the tribal community. The tribal community, from the dawn of Independence, has been put to a very difficult position. Politically they are not brought to the same level as of other communities. It was repeatedly urged by Mahatma Gandhi that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be brought to the level of the other advanced tribes, and a provision has

been accordingly made. But the administrators stand in the way of their advancement. Is it not a fact that Art. 335 stands in the way of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes getting representation into the services? They use this proviso and say that if suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available, they can employ candidates from other communities. This goes against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I say that this word 'suitable' should be removed and Article 335 should be amended or deleted.

Regarding the level of the development in education, I like to submit that it is 29.46 per cent for General, whereas the figures are 14.71 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 11.29 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes only.

Sir, this is the situation even after so many years after our independence. I request the hon. Minister to see that they are educationally brought up by establishing the residential type of schools on Christian Missionary type.

Sir, the gulf of difference between the Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes on the one hand and the Generals on the other side is so wide that it will take centuries for them to come up to the same level, unless and until special efforts are made by the Government in this direction. This is my respectful submission.

Therefore, my request to Mr. Ganesh is this. You must see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not troubled by the Government in opening of the liquor shops or any other obstruction in their development.

I wish to say one thing here. Only the tribals in the hills of Assam (now in the Sixth Schedule) are the original tribals. The tribals in the hills other than Assam are pushed-up tribals when their lands were taken away by the sahukars and money-lenders and they had to take their shelter in the hills under duress.

Previously these tribals had free hand in regard to the forest produce. That is to say, they used to sell the forest produce for their own livelihood. But since independence this has been withdrawn by the State Government. And as a result they have lost their rights on the forests. And then, many of the States in South India have constituted a Forest Corporation to help the tribals economically. Thereby the tribals lost their right and the benefit goes to them only to the extent of 25 per cent. Therefore, I request that this right of the tribals in regard to forests should be restored to them. This is my respectful submission.

17.34 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR—*Contd.*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I wish to make a point of submission. There is the very alarming news that there was firing inside the Bihar Assembly itself. It is stated that they shot at employees inside the Bihar Assembly. There have been very alarming reports. The Speaker gave a direction for the Minister to make a statement about the situation in Bihar. I want to know when the statement will be made. We are anxious at the sort of reports we are getting from Bihar, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with the business. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here; he has heard you: if it is possible for the Home Minister to come he will come; I cannot give a direction. Let us proceed with the business.

Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra....

17.34 1/2 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chiarman, Sir, this Budget has been welcomed by all sections of the people probably for the first time. To make a Budget for 570 million people is not an easy joke especially when 250 million people are living below the poverty-line or poverty level and where the *per capita* income is the lowest in the whole world. Sir, even the business community of India represented by Shri Charat Ram, welcoming it said:

"Government has shown its prudence in accepting Wanchoo Committee's Report."

He also expressed gratification at the Finance Minister's accepting the major recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee to reduce income-tax rate at all levels. Even a paper, 'The Economic Times', which is the mouthpiece of the business community, said in its editorial and I quote thus:

"This is a budget for revival and not merely revival of the economy. This is a calculated gamble to revive people's faith and restore their sagging morale. Mr. Chavan has displayed not merely courage but also an unsuspected reforming zeal in a climate which favoured the saintly option of doing nothing to displease nobody."

This is the first time that we have given a chance to the tax evaders, to the smugglers who indulge in keeping black money to come out in open and to invest that in enterprises. Sir, by bringing down the tax rate to 77 per cent, for the first time, it has given a psychological moral booster to persons who have accumulated money to invest in interprises. It may be that only surtax would affect some industrial concerns. But, hardly there are top 25 income-tax assessees such as Indian Tobacco Bata, A. C.C.. Indian Aluminium, Century Spinning, STC, Tata, Oil India, Burmah Shell, Refineries, Indian Telephones etc., etc. It will affect them only in the corporate field and if they have a windfall profit.

I shall now come to the matter of inflation from which this country is suffering. As for inflation, economists say that it is nothing but a mode of transferring resources from the poor to the rich people. During the last twelve years prices have gone up like any thing. The wholesale product price index has gone up by 150 per cent while the national product index moved up by 50 per cent. The money supply has gone up to 270 per cent. Unless we go in for demonatisation it would be very difficult to check black money circulation in this country. If we demonitise all 100 rupee notes and issue instead Rs. 50/- only and keep the other 50 (non-refundable) in bonds then we can at least withdraw Rs. 3,000 crores out of Rs. 6,000 crores of blackmoney hoarded in this country. Prices have gone up and the Consumer Council of India sponsored by the Planning Commission have stated categorically that the prices have soared like anything and thirty per cent of the fair price shops in our country are also indulging in adulteration and black marketing.

Since August, wheat price has gone up by 135 per cent; bajra by 122 per cent while groundnut oil has gone up to Rs. 5,425 per tonne—almost by about Rs. 2,000 in Delhi. According to Consumer Council of India's Report. the price of rice in Delhi has gone up from Rs. 3 to 4.75 per k.g. and in Tamil Nadu, it is selling between Rs. 2 and 3 a kilo; in Rajasthan it is selling between Rs. 2 and 4.20 paise; and in M.P. it is selling at Rs. 2.50 to 4.10 paise a kilo. It is really a very difficult situation and in these conditions, the budget it is a very welcome sign.

I shall now deal with one more aspect of our economy. That is about the disparity between one side of the

country and the other as far as economic development is concerned. The central aid to different States has been very much different bringing in an economic imbalance. During the 1st Plan, Punjab got central aid to the extent of Rs. 141 crores; Orissa got Rs. 77 crores; Second Plan-aid to Orissa was Rs. 65.69 crores while Punjab got Rs. 88.29 crores; in Third Plan period Orissa had received a better deal as they got Rs. 136.74 crores as against Rs. 134.39 crores for Punjab. During the Fourth Plan, Punjab and Haryana together got Rs. 179.5 crores whereas Orissa got only Rs. 160 crores.

Sir, this is a fact that during the first eighteen years of our planning Punjab got Central Aid to the extent of Rs. 415.48 crores whereas Orissa got only Rs. 369.15 crores. I want to impress this point to indicate that economic disparity should go.

Sir, Dr. Khosla. a great engineer had said that Orissa has enormous mineral wealth. The resources so far known are considerable and diverse. It has iron ore, manganese ore, coal, dolomite, limestone and chromite. The present estimate places the iron ore resources at 10,000 million tonnes. Although nature has endowed Orissa with abundant mineral wealth yet it has not developed in this respect whereas Maharashtra has developed to a very large extent although Maharashtra has not large mineral resources.

Sir. Dr. P. S. Loknathan writes: "Despite lack of adequate reserves of the more important metallic minerals and metallurgical coal Maharashtra has recorded a high degree of industrial growth". How does it happen! Maharashtra has now taken a lead on the other States in machine-building industry. The sanctioned capacity for such industries forms 30 to 40 per cent of the total percentage of our country. This is a disparity.

Shri Mohan Dharia, our learned Planning Minister wanted to solve the problem of the educated unemployed people. What is the position in Orissa now? UPto 30th June, 1973 Orissa in its employment register had many thousands of people seeking employment. This includes 304 engineering graduates; 1306 diploma holders and 894 veterinary doctors.

This economic disparity in the country should go so that the entire country may prosper.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : 22 साल से मै देखता आ रहा हू कि हमेशा ही घाटे का बजट पेश होता ही है। यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है। इसका आपको कुछ न कुछ उपाय अवश्य करना होगा ।

यह बहुत ही चिन्ता तथा दुख की बात है कि हमारा जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है और जिस मे सात हजार करोड़ के करीब रुपया लगा हुआ है वह दस परसेंट प्राफिट भी आपको कमा कर नही दे रहा है, वह घाटे मे चल रहा है। दस परसेंट प्राफिट भी अगर करे वह तो साठ सत्तर करोड़ रूपया आपको वहा से मिल सकता है और इस तरह से अगर काम किया जाए तो आप सरपलस बजट पेश कर सकते है। दूसरे जो उद्योग हैं वे बीस परसेंट और तीस परसेंट प्राफिट करते है लेकिन यहा दस परसेंट भी नही आप कमा पाते है बल्कि घाटे में कई अंडरटेकिंग्ज आप के चल रहे है और कई वर्षों से चल रहे हैं। मैं कई बर्ष से प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाता आ रहा हूं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने है या कारपोरेशन हैं आपके उनके जो चेयरमैन है, डायरेक्टर है, वे निकम्मे हैं और काम को खराब—करते हैं। अगर यह बात सच है कि उनकी वजह से उन में लाभ नहीं हो रहा है तो आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको हटा करें उनकी जगह दूसरों को नियुक्त कर। कोई कमेटी भी उनकी वर्किंग को देखने के लिए बनाई

[श्री अचल सिंह]

गई है। यह भी देखने को मिला है कि इस साल कुछ प्राफिट उन से आपने कमाया है। लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये उतना नहीं है। अगर हम इन पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग्ज को फूलते फलते देखना चाहते है तो जो चेयरमैन या डायरेक्टर हम को निकम्मे दिखाई देते है उनको हम अलग करें और दूसरो को उनकी जगह मुकर्रर करें

रेलो मे भी आपका सात आठ हजार करोड रुपया लगा है। वहा भी नुक्सान होता है हर साल। मै समझता हू कि यह बदइन्तजामी की वजह से होता है। अंग्रेज जब यहा था तो वह इन रेलो से काफ रुपया कमाता था। मुझे पता है कि पच्चीस साल के लिए कम्पनी को वे ठेका दे दिया करते थे और कम्पनी इनकम भी करती थी और उसके बाद पूरी एस्टैबलिशमेंट गवर्नमेंट को दे कर जाती थी। कम्पनी को भी फायदा होता था और सरकार को भी। क्या वजह है कि आज हमारी रेलें नुक्सान मे चल रही है। इसकी तरफ भी आपको देखना चाहिये। देश को अगर आप बढते हुए और फलते फूलते देखना चाहते हैं तो घाटे का बजट बनाने का सहारा लेना आपको छोडना होगा। कारगर ढग से इन चीजो को चलाना होगा।

चार योजनाये हमारी पूरी हो चुकी हैं और पाचवी शुरू होने जा रही है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है कृषि के ऊपर हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था निर्भर करती है। करीब पचास प्रतिशत हमारी नेशनल इनकम खेती से होती है। खेती पर आपका पूरा ध्यान नहीं और उसके साथ जुडे हुए पशु धन की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान नहीं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हम को बाहर से अनाज मगाते रहना पडा है। कोई वक्त था जब हम हमेशा अनाज के मामले मे सरप्लस हुआ करते थे। पहली लडाई तथा दूसरी लडाई मे यह देखा गया है कि हम गल्ला बाहर भेज करते थे, तिलहन तथा तमाम सामान बाहर भेजा करते थे। लेकिन आज हम को सभी चीजे बाहर से मगानी पड रही है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी आबादी बढी है। लेकिन आबादी की बढोतरी को ध्यान मे रखते हुए हमे इस तरह के प्लान्ज बनाने चाहिये थे ताकि हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अन्न का उत्पादन कर सके और हमे विदेशो पर अन्न के लिए निर्भर न रहना पडे और हमारे यहा की पैदावार बढ सके। 1970से हमने जरूर दस मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा किया और उसकी वजह से हम अनाज बगला देश को भी भेज सके, जो शरणार्थी आए उनको भी खिला सके और एक लाख के करीब जो बन्दी यहा थे, उनको भी खिला सके। 1972-73 मे हमारी हालत खराब हो गई। इस साल तो हालत बडी ही चिन्ताजनक है। इस वक्त न बिजली न खाद न बीज मिलता है ? इन सब की आपको व्यवस्था करनी होगी अगर आप चाहते है कि खाद्यान्नो का उत्पादन बढे।

आप देखेगे कि इस साल जाडा पड गया, बरसात नही हुई और फसल मारी गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में चिन्ता की बात यह है कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला आप कैसे कर सकेंगे मै समझता हू कि आपको नीति बदलनी होगी और कृषि पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। उसके साथ साथ पशुधन की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा। उसकी नस्ल मे सुधार करना होगा। कोई वक्त था जब यहा दूध की नदिया बहती थी आज दूध देखने को नही मिलता है। बच्चो, औरतो तक को नही मिलता है। घी का भाव तीस रुपये किलो हो गया है। ये तमाम बातें डिफक्टिव प्लानिंग की वजह से हुई है। दूध और घी की जो कमी है उसको आप देखें और उसको पूरा करने के उपाय करे। इसके साथ साथ अनाज की कमी को पूरा करने मे भी आपको सहायता मिलेगी।

मै ज्यादा समय नही लूगा । हमारी जो आर्थिक अवस्था है वह शोचनीय है । हमारे खिलाफ जो पार्टिया हैं वे गडबड पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं । हर बात को वे अपोज़ करती हैं । हडतालो, बन्दों का वे सहारा ले रही हैं । इनकी वजह से हमारी इकोनोमी को बडा धक्का लग रहा है । जब हडतालें होती है, घेराव होते है, रेलें बन्द होती है तो समाज को उससे नुक्सान होता है और इन चीज़ो को किसी भी अवस्था मे बरदाश्त नही किया जा सकता है । हडतालों पर आप बैन लगा दे कुछ समय के लिए । हम को देश की हालत को सुधारना है, देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारना है तो ऐसा काम हम को करना ही होगा ।

मै अधिक समय लेना नही चाहता हू । बजट का समर्थन करते हुए मै कहना चाहता हूं कि कैरासीन आयल, पोस्ट कार्ड आदि की जो कीमत आपने बढाई है इसको आप कम करे । ये कामनमैन की आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं ।

श्री अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार (चडीगढ). बजट पर विचार करने के द्रष्टिकोण अलग अलग हो सकते हैं और उनके अनेक वक्ताओं ने अपने अपने दृष्टि कोणों से यह इस पर विचार किया है । इस मे कोई शक नही है कि एक वर्ग का इस बजट से बहुत सतोष हुआ है और वह है उद्योगपतियो का वर्ग, निहित स्वार्थ वालो का वर्ग । एक इकोनोमिक जनरल के एडीटर साहब कह रहे थे कि हमने बगैर चुनाव जीते ही सरकार को काबू मे कर लिया है । यह उनका दृष्टिकोण है । मैं समझता हू कि जो मौजूदा हालात है उन मे जितना अच्छे से अच्छा बजट बनाया जा सकता था बनाने का वित्त मत्री जी ने प्रयत्न किया है और इसके लिए वह मुबारिकबाद के मस्तहिक है । इस बात को मैं और मेरे तरह के विचारों के लोग मानते हैं । अगर हालात हमारे माफिक न हो तो इसका मतलब यह नही है कि हम हालात के माफिक अपने को बना ले बल्कि यह है कि इस समय जो आर्थिक सकट है इस मे हमको हालात को अपने माफिक बनाना है और हालात पर काबू पाना है । बजट पर इस द्रष्टि से विचार करे तो मौजूदा जो सकट है उस से उभरने की, उससे मुक्ति पाने की क्या कोई आशा उन नीतियो से हो सकती है जो हमने अपनाई है, यह हम को देखना है । इस मे कोई शक नही है कि हम एक आर्थिक सकट मे से हो कर गुजर रहे है ।

जैसा कि दोनों तरफ के बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है, हम धन की विषमता को कम करना चाहते हैं, और धीरे-धीरे कम कर के उसको बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं । हम उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते है । उत्पादको मे एक वर्ग तो उद्योगपतियों का है, लेकिन वह तो काफ़ी सतुष्ट मालूम होता है । उत्पादको के दूसरे वर्ग मे वे लोग है, जो अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं या कारखानों मे मशीन चलाते है, और उस वर्ग का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह शिकायत की है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियो को कुछ ज्यादा वेतन दिया गया है,और वह कोई अच्छी बात नही हुई है । मैं मानता हू कि कुछ बडे सरकारी अधिकारियो के वेतन को कम किया जाना चाहिए, जहां गुंजायश हो । लेकिन जो लोग वास्तव मे काम करते है और धन का उत्पादन करते है, उन के मारेलबुस्टिग की जरूरत है, और उन को ज्यादा वेतन दिया जाना चाहिए । हम ग़रीबी को हटाना चाहते हैं । तो गरीबी कौन हटायेगा ? वे हटा सकते हैं, जो दौलत पैदा करते हैं । हमारे देश में जो दौलत पैदा करने वाले हैं, अगर उन का सम्मान नही

[श्री अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार]

होता है, अगर उन को इस बात का विश्वास नहीं है कि वे जो धन उत्पन्न करेंगे, उसका ठीक बटवारा हो कर उन को पूरा हिस्सा मिलेगा, अगर उन मे सतोष और उत्साह नहीं है, तो हमारे देश की गरीबी दूर नही हो सकती है।

आज हमारे देश की अवस्था यह है कि जो जितना ज्यादा काम करता है, जो धन उत्पन्न करने के लिए जितना ज्यादा प्रयत्न करता है, समाज मे उस का दर्जा भी उतना ही नीचा है, और उस को मिलता भी बहुत कम है।

हम समाजवाद इसी लिए लाना चाहते है, ताकि हम मौजूदा व्यवस्था को बदल सके। हमने देखना है कि हमारे प्रयत्नो और हमारे कदमो से समाज को बदलने और समाजवादी व्यवस्था को लाने मे कहा तक सहायता मिलती है। प्रश्न यह है कि हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था क्यो लाना चाहते हैं। जो समाजवादी देश है, उन मे भले ही कई प्रकार के कष्ट, सकट और समस्याये हो, लेकिन हमे मानना पडेगा कि जिन देशो मे समाजवादी व्यवस्था है, और जिन देशो मे समाजवादी व्यवस्था नही है, उन दोनो मे काफी अन्तर है। जहा समाजवादी व्यवस्था नही है, वहा काफी सकट है और हाहाकार है, लेकिन समाजवादी देशो मे उस प्रकार की समस्याये नही हैं। मिसाल के लिए, आज जब कि दुनिया भर मे कीमतो के बढने की वजह से हाहा कार मचा हुआ है, वहा उत्तरी कोरिया मे आम व्यवहार की वस्तुओ की कीमतो मे 30 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई है।

मैं वर्तमान स्थिति के लिए सरकार या वित्त मत्री को दोष नही देता हू। जब तक हम अपने समाज की वर्तमान व्यवस्था मे आमूल परिवर्तन नही ला पाते हैं, तब तक हमे इन संकटो का सामना करना पडेगा। इस लिए मैं जिस कसौटी पर हर एक योजना को, और बजट को, देखता हू, वह यह है कि वे कहा तक समाज की मौजूदा व्यवस्था को बदलने मे सहायक हो सकते हैं।

पिछले वर्ष हम ने खाद्यान्नो के व्यापार पर नियन्त्रण करने का प्रयत्न किया था और इस सम्बन्ध मे गेहू के व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे ले लिया था। अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह सुन कर चिन्ता हुई कि हम उस नियन्त्रण को कुछ ढीला करना चाहते है और शायद खाद्यान्नो के व्यापार को प्राईवेट अधिकार मे देना चाहते है। मैं समझता हू कि यह एक रिट्रीट होगी। इस से निहित स्वार्थ के कुछ वर्गों को खुशी हो सकती है। लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि हम ने समाजवाद की तरफ जो एक कदम उठाया है और सोच-समझ कर जो नीति अपनाई है उस को कामयाब करना है। अगर प्रदेशो की सरकारे उस को सफल बनाने मे समर्थ नही है तो हमे उन को प्रोत्साहन और सहायता देनी चाहिए। हमे पीछे हटने वाली बात नही करनी चाहिए।

आज हमारे सामने कीमतो की बडी समस्या है। भले ही हम कितनी दलीले दे, लेकिन जब हम बाजार या देहात मे जाते हैं, तो जनता का एक ऐवेरेज व्यक्ति यही पूछता है कि आप का बजट, आप की योजनाये और आप की नीतिया कीमतो को कम करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। मैं महसूस करता हू कि अभी तक स्थिति पर हमारी पूरी पकड नही जम पाई है, स्थिति हमारे ग्रिप मे नही आ पाई है। मैं चाहता हू कि वित्त मत्री इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि मौजूदा स्थिति पूरी तरह से हमारे काबू मे आये, उस पर हमारा पूरा ग्रिप हो।

कीमतो मे वृद्धि कोई एक साल की बात नही है। 1972 मे कीमतो मे 14 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ 1973 मे 26 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ और इस साल के कुछ हफ्तो मे ही 20 फीसदी का और इजाफा हो गया है। अगर कीमतो मे इसी प्रकार वृद्धि होती गई तो एक स्थिति ऐसी आयेगी, जब जनता का विश्वास न सिर्फ हम पर से उठ जायेगा बल्कि डेमोक्रेटिक ढाचे पर से भी उसका विश्वास उठ जायेगा।

हम स्टटस के हामी नही है। हमे समझ लेना चाहिए कि स्टेटस को नही रह सकता है। अगर हम कानून के जरिये, डेमोक्रेटिक ढग से स्टेटस को बदल कर समाज की मौजदा व्यवस्था म परिवर्तन नही ला सकेंगे तो लोग उठ खडे हो कर, हिंसा के जरिये उस मे परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करेंगे। या तो हम डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके मे समाज की मौजुदा व्यवस्था को बदले या जनता रायट्स और आन्दोलन के द्वारा उस को बदल देगी। इस लिए हम यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि जो कुछ जनता चाहती है वह हमारी डेमोक्रेटिकट व्यवस्था मे हो सके। इस के लिए हमे ज्यादा मेहनत करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, जनता मे ज्यादा सम्पर्क बढाना चाहिए और जनता की आवश्यकताओ को जानने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

हर साल हम अपनी इडस्ट्री के उत्पादन के बारे मे चर्चा करते है और उस में प्रायर्टीज को फिक्स करत हैं। योजना का लाभ यही है कि हम प्रायर्टीज फिक्स कर सके। हम हमेशा कहते है कि हम आम व्यवहार की वस्तुओ का उत्पादन ज्यादा करे और लक्सरी गुड्स मे कमी करे। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि पिछले वर्षों मे जहा सीमेंट के उत्पादन मे सिर्फ 5 6 गुना और खानो के उत्पादन में 2 5 गुना वृद्धि हुई, वहा रेफ्रिजरेटर्ज के उत्पादन मे 174 गुना, बियर के उत्पादन मे 7 गुना और एयर-कण्डीशन्र्ज के उत्पादन मे 10 गुना वृद्धि हुई। अगर हम इस का मुकाबला करे, तो हमे पता लगेगा कि हम ने कहा पर पूजी-निवेश, इनवेस्टमेंट, करना है। अगर हम फाइन क्लाथ का उत्पादन बढाते जाये, उस की किस्मो मे लगातार वृद्धि करते जाये, उन पर हमारा धन लगता जाये, और कोर्स क्लाथ के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि न हो, तो हम इस मसले को हल नही कर पायेंगे।

हम 250 करोड रुपये की कपास बाहर से मगाते है और उस से फाइन क्लाथ बनाते है। अगर हम उस से फाइन क्लाथ बना कर उस को बाहर भेजें, तो वह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर हम उस को अपने इस्तमाल के लिए बनाते हैं, और हमारा धनी वर्ग उस का इस्तमाल कर के अपने ऐश्वर्य का मुजाहरा करता है, तो वह पीछे जाने वाली बात है और मै समझता हू कि उसको रोकना आवश्यक है।

हम अपने देश मे तकरीबन 75 शानदार होटल बना रहे है। सरकारी आकडो के मुताबिक उन होटलो मे पाच कमरो मे से दो कमरे विदेशी लेन हैं और तीन कमरो मे हमारे देश के धनी वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि होटलो पर खर्च की जाने वाली रकम का 60 फीसदी हम अपने देश के धनी वर्ग पर खर्च करते है। इन बातो को हमे बारीकी से देखना चाहिए और उचित नीति अपनानी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय अब हम ने हाफ-आवर डिस्कशन लेना है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ORDER OF GUJARAT GOVERNOR DISSOLVING THE ASSEMBLY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Home Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, when the President made his proclamation in relation to Gujarat on 9-2-1974, he also made an order delegating to the Governor all the powers of the Governor which the President had assumed to himself. A copy of the proclamation and of the order had been placed on the Table of the House. The President's Order clearly states that the powers exercisable by the Governor of Gujarat, which have been assumed by the President, shall be exercisable also by the Governor.

In view of the President Order, there is no constitutional or legal infirmity in the order of the Governor dissolving the Assembly. The President was in touch with developments in Gujarat and the Prime Minister had sought the President's advice on these developments.

18.01 hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN BIHAR—*contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this morning we had made a submission before the hon. Speaker that the Home Minister may please be requested to make a statement on the situation in Bihar and the indication that was given to us was that he was going to make a statement. In fact, when the Home Minister was coming here just now we thought that he would be making a statement on the developments in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): No such instructions have been given to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there is something wrong somewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take it up with the Speaker tomorrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): There was firing in the lobby of the Vidhan Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point was raised a little earlier. If the Minister wants to make a statement, I do not mind it. But if he has not been communicated this information.....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am coming from the Rajya Sabha now. I have not received any such instruction. If any instruction is issued to me, I will certainly carry it out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then we want to know why Shri Raghu Ramaiah has not communicated this to the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot disbelieve the Home Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not disbelieving anybody. They are correct and truthful. But this morning the whole House was unanimous in expressing its anxiety with regard to what is happening in Bihar. I am told it is a spontaneous movement. People's wrath has taken shape in Bihar. The Government have moved six battalions of the infantry units and also 12 Companies of the CRP. Free firing is going on and people must have been killed by scores; also, within the Assembly House itself, within the chamber, firing has taken place. Sir, you put yourself in our position. After all, you are a member of the House. Do you not think that the House should be informed about this? Why do the Government want to hide this from the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think there is any question of hiding. As you will appreciate, if the Home Minister was not given the information that he should come forward

with a statement, you cannot expect him to come here and make a statement. As he said, he is just now coming from the other House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He should have conveyed it to the Home Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Just now the hon. Minister said that he does not know about any directive given by the Speaker to make a statement on the situation developing in Bihar. This is something surprising. It is the natural duty of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey it to the Home Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: A reference was made to the directive. That is why I said that no such direction has been given to me by the Speaker. I am not saying that no information should be given to the House. If I have full information with me, I shall certainly give it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in possession of adequate information? If so, let him take the House into confidence and give us whatever information he has got, instead of keeping us in darkness.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No, Sir. I do not have adequate information.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : यद्यपि उन के पास सूचना नही पहुची, लेकिन बिहार में जो घटनायें घट रही है, क्या उन के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय को वक्तव्य नहीं देना चाहिए ? बिहार में कई स्थानों पर गोलियां चल रही हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं ।

MR CHAIRMAN: They do not have adequate information. When he says that he does not have the information, he has to be trusted in the same way as we trust the other side. Therefore, let us not impute motives.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not imputing motives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know you are not.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu urged upon the Minister that if he had the information, he should take the House into confidence. He said that he had not got adequate information. I cannot force him to say something which he does not know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was the duty of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to send a communication to him. As soon as the Speaker makes an observation, that is tantamount to a directive. We are very much anxious about it. In the morning I said that when I was at Patna. I was surprised to find about half a mile area around the Secretriat not only barriaded but it was barricated with barbed-wire. It gave an appearance that it was a battlefield. But then we found it was not so. The situation is worsening. There was a firing in the Assembly area. I do not want to make a strong observation. But I should say that such a lack of communication, as also an attitude of indifference to such an alarming situation that is developing in Bihar is not expected from the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs' name has been brought in here. Frankly speaking, I was not aware of any directive from the Speaker. I will look into the records. If there is any directive, I shall communicate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you have sufficiently brought it to the notice of the Home Minister.

We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion.

18.07 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samar Guha, this is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. Let us keep it really as a half-an-hour discussion. There are four Members who have to put questions also. So you may kindly cooperate and take about 5 to 10 minutes. Then, other Members will put questions and the Minister is also to reply. How will you break up the half-an-hour discussion?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): At least the mover of the Half-an-Hour Discussion gets 15 minutes. Then, 2 to 3 minutes each to other Members. They have to ask only questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have also to raise the question according to rules. Anyhow, I will give you 10 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is facing today the most challenging task before the country. I think, no other Ministry is facing that task. Problems of oil and fertiliser are inter-linked. The situation is more serious for the reason that the stock in the international market is dwindling. The price of fertiliser has shot up two to three times. If you want to have it, you are not able to get it from the international market. Unless this Ministry meets this challenge mass sarvation in the near future and masssarvation in the near future and for consequential political crisis developing after that.

I am sorry to say how the senior Minister was dealing with the F.C.I. It was a trickery to drive out one very efficient chemist from F.C.I. The Minister was busy with Orissa elections to get political laurels. I want both the senior and the junior Ministers to see that their time, attention and energy are devoted as much as possible, almost exclusively to solve the problems of oil and fertiliser facing the country. They can at least solve the problem of fertiliser to a certain extent if they make a determined effort. What is the position of fertiliser production in our country? I will give the figures. West Germany ,France and Japan are very small countries compared to India. Even though USA and USSR are big countries, their agricultural population is much less than in India; therefore, in terms of agricultural population, they are also not comparable to the immensity of the problem facing India. Nevertheles. let us see what was the fertiliser production in those countries and in our country, in 1969-70; West Germany 31 lakh metric tonnes, France 42 lakh metric tonnes Japan 23 lakh metric tonnes, USA 145 lakh metric tonnes, USSR 80 lakh metric tonnes, and India only 20 lakh metric tonnes. We do not produce have to purchase potassium-containing fertiliser from outside.

Now, this is the tragic situation of production in our country. In 1972-73 the installed capacity for fertiliser production could be utilised by the public sector plant only to the extent of 55.9 per cent and by the private sector to the extent of 61.2 per cent. There is a big imbalance also between our indigenous production and the import. I shall give the figures. In 1972-73 the indigenous production was 13.20 lakh metric tonnes and the import was 33.61 lakh metric tonnes, the gap being 20.41 lakh metric tonnes. In 1973-74 the indigenous production was 17 lakh metric tonnes and the import was 22.30 lakh metric tonnes, the gap being 5.30 lakh metric tonnes. In 1974-75 the estimates are 22.85 lakh metric tonnes of indigenous production and 22 lakh metric tonnes of import, the gap being 0.85 lakh metric tonnes. Due to the abnormal rise in the price of fertilisers outside and non-availability of fertilisers in international market, I am afraid that our estimate of consump-

tion may not be fulfilled even to the extent of half of the targeted amount.

Now I shall quote from the report of the Estimates Committee. I do not think any greater strictures and adverse comments have been passed on any other Ministry as have been passed by the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—there are strictures page-to-page and point-to-point. This is what the Estimates Committee have observed in their 40th Report on page 132:

"They are also surprised at the leisurely manner in which the public sector projects were identified and finalised even though the Fourth Plan envisaged their implementation with the Plan period. They also feel that the capital intensive long gestation and low profitable nature of the fertilizer industry was a sufficint warning for the Government that the private sector may not have an impressive role to play in this field yet Government had not taken up in advance preparation for a maximum effort in the public sector to achieve the targetted capacity.

I want to know from the Government whether all the recommendations that have been made whether all the criticism analysis and assessment that have been made, in the 4th Report of the Estimates Committee have been carefully gone through by them, and if they have carefully gone through them, I want to know what are the steps that they have taken for implementation of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. I will enumerate, in nutshell, the reasons for the failure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to reach the production target: (i) the leisurely and slovenly attitude of Ministry towards the problem of fertiliser production; (ii) frequent shift in policy, pattern and target of production; (iii) delay in clearing licences and releasing foreign exchange for the approved projects; (iv) failure to assess in time non-availability of fertiliser import and world food shortage; (v) failure to take decision in time on the national imperative of switching over to coal-based projects; and (vi) failure to generate a sense of urgency in working out the projects:—

(vii) Failure to realise in time that capital-intensive projects like fertiliser with low profit potential and long gestation period should be handled by the public sector; (viii) Failure to accelerate exploitation of the Rajasthan Phosphate resources; (ix) Failure to take effective measures for utilising installed capacities of the plants under operation; (x) Failure to develop technology to use fully Assam and Gujarat natural gases, largely wasted for flaring; (xi) Failure to allocate greater amount of financial resources for fertiliser production; (xii) Delav in setting up a separate Petro-Chemical Ministry.

You know, Sir, this portfolio was mixed up with other Ministries.

(xiii) Failure to introduce incentive schemes to create a competitive spirit among the fertiliser producing projects; (xiv) Failure to expedite the import of necessary expertise.

And lastly,

(xv) Failure to set up a high-power task force for co-ordination, supervision and evaluation of the progress of construction of new plants and production of existing ones.

[Shri Samar Guha]

How to meet the problem? How to meet the fertilizers crisis? I want to know. These are main charges that have been brought about in the Estimates Committee's report, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how they going to tackle the problem? There I would say that a long term measure can be to accelerate the construction of the new plants and also to see that the installed capacity of the plants in operation is fully utilised. Lastly, how to develop the organic manure.

About the long-term measures, what is the observation of the Estimates Committee:

> "The targets of the capacity and production projected for inclusion in the Fifth Plan are too ambitious as they envisage a five-fold increase in the achievement made in the Fourth Plan they feel."

They feel

> "Such a massive programme is impossible of attainment except on the basis of a crash programme to be earnstly implemented."

I want to know from the Government what steps they are taking. Will they undertake it as a crash programme measure? If they undertake it as a crash programme measure, what are the policies? What are the principles? What are the mechanics and steps they have undertaken?

I would draw your attention to one important point. You know Bangla Desh has a surplus of natural gas. The Japanese is taking keen interest in it and they are almost going to finalise a joint sector project for production of fertiliser in Bangla Desh. Our Government is also trying in their usual lethargic method. The Government should make a serious effort and enter into a dialogue and negotiations with friendly Bangla Desh for the mutual benefit of both the countries so that a joint fertilizer sector can be set up in Bagla Desh.

About the plants under construction and operation, the question is: how they can be accelerated. They can acclerate the construction of the Barauni and the Namrup plants. If they can be completed in a shorter period than is expected, then we can meet some of our requirements.

I want to draw your attention to a very serious and constructive suggestion made by the Estimates Committee. They say:

> "We would like the Government to analyse, in detail, the reasons for which each of the plants in the public sector has not been able to achieve production according to its full-rated capacity and to take concerted measures to achieve it by a date to be specified in this behalf. The Committee need hardly stress that in carrying out the analysis and the follow-up action, the best technical talent in the country should be utilised. The Committee would also suggest that the performance of each of these plants should be reviewed at a high level in the Government at least once in every quarter....

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this is supposed to be known to the Government. The hon. Member may just say that this is the report and these are my suggestions. Why are you reading what is reported in the report? This is unnecessarily wasting your time and we are losing time. The report is supposed to be known to the Government. You please ask questions on the basis of that and that will save your time also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government what steps are taking about these recommendations and the observations of the Estimates Committee.

About the full utilisation of the installed capacity I want to know whether they are going to introduce any sort of incentive scheme like the incentive bonus if need be by giving excise rebate, if need be by giving promotion to the best who will be able to fulfil the targets of installed capacity. The Government have talked a lot about organic manure. But no action has been taken. Organic manure is less costly. It can be made available quickly and it can be manufactured easily. You can have the participation of the people with such projects also. I think the House will remember that Gandhiji tried to stress the importance of compost manure. Even in our pre-independence days he was talking about compost manure. But our Government has done nothing. I know qualitatively it is less effective than nitrogenous fertiliser, potash fertiliser or phospatic fertiliser. But in view of the big gap between the import and the national requirement some serious efforts should be made by the Government to get engaged in the production of organic manure in the form of night soil, city-waste, garbage and sewage. The people also should be trained to use organic manure.

I wish also to state that Government should have a massive programme and that they should set up an institute with sub-divisions for each such job. They should train people how to use and develop organic manure. Government must undertake production and use of organic manure in the rural areas and in the urban areas. I want to know what steps they have taken or they are going to take. The immediate need is to set up a task-force having personnel from the Ministries of Petro-Chemicals, Railways, Ministry of Agriculture and Power, Mines, Industrial Development and Finance. The task force should be sub-divided into four sub-committees to look after the difficulties and constraints facing the progress in respect of the following:

(i) Long-term projects;

(ii) Projects under construction and projects to be taken up;

(iii) utilisation of installed capacities of the plants under operation; and

(iv) organic manure programme.

I want to know the steps which the Government are going to take in this regard. This task-force has to take stock every month so that we may be able to move in the right direction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Certain facts which have been brought out by the Food and Agriculture Organisation really alarms me. We are the poorest country in the world; our per capita income is the lowest, our G.N.P. is the lowest, our tillers and our consumers are at the bottom of the world.

But, why in the fertiliser, there is an exception that we are almost the poorest in the world? I have got the compilation from the FAO Production Year Book, 1971. Take for example ammonium sulphate. Its price in rupees per tonne nutrient is as follows:

India	Rs. 2,665.
Ceylon	Rs. 1,583
Belgium	Rs. 1,793
Australia	Rs. 1,688.
Newzealand	Rs. 1,793.

Now I come to another item—ammonium nitrate. There are no figures available for India. For Calcium Nitrate, the figures are as follows:

India	Rs. 2,280
U.K.	Rs. 1,245

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

Why is it so?

I come to urea—very vital for India. The figures are as follows:—

India	Rs. 2,085
U.S.A.	Rs. 1,470
Ceylon	Rs. 1,185
China (Taiwan)	Rs. 1,808
Australia	Rs. 1,418
Morocco	Rs. 1,425

You may go in for any other item—sulphate potash and Muriate of potash. For every item why is it that the country has to pay a lot more in spite of the facts I have mentioned. I am very sorry I have to repeat it. We are the poorest people and we should buy them at less and the consumers can buy them at lesser price. In spite of that, why is it like this here? I shall tell you why it is so. It is because....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to answer the question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to carry coal to New Castle when you are now in charge of the House. The question is: Is it not due to the fact that you have completely surrendered to the monopolists capitalists? (foreign as well as Indian capitalists). They have made a policy statement that three-fourth of the fertiliser production will be in the public sector. What have they done? What about Shri Tata? What about Shri Birla—in Goa? I have got some figures. Look at the volume of profits that the private sectors make. Take Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd., Their net profit for the year ending 31st March, 1973 after providing for development rebate reserve was Rs. 807.77 lakhs profit alone is Rs. 374.61 lakhs, Coromandel Fertilizer Ltd., earned a profit, for the year ending 31st December, 1972 after taxation, of Rs. 455 lakhs; the Indian Explosives Ltd., a completely British-monopoly company earned a profit, for the year ending 30th September 1973 after providing taxation, of Rs. 286.91 lakhs. Can you imagine that? Delhi Cloth Mills Co. Ltd. for the year ending 30th June, 1973 earned a profit of Rs. 187.36 lakhs after providing for taxation and development rebate. I do not wish to say very much more. I would like this Government to tell this House clearly and categorically why is it that they have not been able to get the fertilisers at a cheap price here and they have been allowed to make so much money at the hands of the starving consumer in this country and exploiting the tillers? I have told you that they cannot do it because they are completely for monopolists, by the monopolists and to the monopolists.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to the Question under discussion, the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals has stated that for both Khariff and Rabi crop of 1974-75 the requirement of fertilisers is: Nitrogen —29.70 lakh tonnes; Phosphate 9.40 lakh tonnes; Potassic 5.16 lakh tonnes; the total requirement comes to 44.26 lakh tonnes. On the basis of requirement for 1974-75, the first year of the 5th Five Year Plan, the requirement for the entire Fifth Five Year Plan comes to 221.30 lakh tonnes. In fact, in order not only to sustain the present rate of agricultural production but also to augment it substantially, the requirement of fertilisers would be even higher than this. But, in the 5th Plan document says that only 200 lakh tonnes of fertilisers would be the requirement during this period. I would like to know on what basis the requirement of the 5th Plan has been worked out.

According to the statistics of the Planning Commission, the productive capacity in 1973-74 of nitrogen was 22.84 lakh tonnes and the actual pro-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

duction was 11.62 lakh tonnes. The productive capacity of phosphate in 1973-74 was 5.60 lakh tonnes and the actual production was only 3.50 lakh tonnes. From this it is clear that only 50 per cent of the installed productive capacity is utilised for actual production. On the basis of production for 1973-74, i.e., 15.12 lakh tonnes, in 1974-75 the Government will have to import not less than 23.98 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers to meet the total requirement of 39.10 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. I would like to know from which countries and at what rates the Government would be importing this huge quantity, especially when there is worldwide shortage of fertilisers. I would also like to know whether the Government will have sufficient foreign exchange resources to import the entire quantity.

From 1966—1973 36 industrial licences have been given to monopoly industrialists for setting up fertiliser units. It is really regrettable that inspite of this the production is just 50 per cent of the installed capacity. I would like to know from the Government the steps taken to increase the production substantially.

On March 18 last the hon. Minister, Shri D. K. Barua stated that a Fertiliser Holding Company would be set up. I would like to know at what stage this proposal is now before the Government.

The work of setting up the Southern Petro-Chemical Complex at Tuticorin in my constituency is nearing completion. This is being set up in collaboration with a Japanese firm. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would ensure timely and adequate supply of raw materials like naptha to this new unit so that there will be uninterrupted production of fertilisers, to meet the increasing demand in the country.

Sir, this unit proposes to set up another factory at Cuddalore with the assistance of Tamil Nadu Government This State Government of Tamil Nadu has approached the Central Government for sanctioning this fertiliser unit at Cuddalore. I would like to know from the Minister the reasons for the inordinate delay in sanctioning this unit at Cuddalore, when the cry of the hour is more and more fertiliser production within the country, and when the sanction letter would be issued to this project.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर मे कहा है कि देश भार में फर्टीलाइजर प्लाट लगेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने लगने वाले हैं और विशेष कर बैकवर्ड एरियाज मे कितने लगंगे। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूव। भागों मे विशषकर बलिया, आजमगढ और गाजीपुर मे भी कोई कारखाना लगाने का प्रश्न आपके सामने है या नही है ?

फार्टलाइजर प्लाट को जो बैकवर्ड एरिया मे लगे है उनका खाद उस एरिया के लोगों को नही मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस का कुछ परसैंट आप उस एरिया के लिए फिक्स करेंगे ताकि वहा 'हरित क्रांती' के विकास के कामों में कोई बाधा न पड़े ?

वितरण की जो प्रणाली है वह बहुत दोषपूर्ण है और प्रदेश सरकारें फेल हो गई है। फर्टीलाइजर का जो बोरा जो सो रुपये का है वह 250 रुपये और 300 रुपये में बिकता है। लोगों का यह विश्वास है कि फर्टीलाइजर की कमी नही लेकिन इंतजाम इसका खराब है। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि वितरण व्यवस्था क्या भारत सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी या कोई रास्ता निकालेगी ताकि किसानों को यह ठीक तथा उचित दामों पर समय पर मिल सके ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, it has been pointed out we are going to import more and more fertiliser in our country. In this connection I would only ask a few

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

question of the Minister. In the matter of organising production and also distributing properly the Government often talked of setting up a fertiliser authority as a holding company. I want to know, have the Government now discarded that idea as these days we do not hear about it? Secondly, when we are depending so much on import there are reports that most of the plants in the public sector are not utilising fully the installed capacity. What steps Government would take to fully utilise the installed capacity of the fertiliser plants? Thirdly, there is a lot of complaint from various fields that they have not been given adequate quantity of fertiliser even from the available fertiliser in the country and whatever has been supplied is going to the blackmarket. Whether Government would take concrete steps to see that the distribution is organised more properly? Lastly, whether alternate sources for production of fertiliser will be found? In that context I would like to know whether they are going to instal coal based fertiliser plant in our country in view of the difficult oil situation which we are facing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am very grateful to my hon. friend for initiating this debate. I entirely agree with him that the situation as far as fertiliser is concerned is really very serious and critical. In view of the difficulty in procuring foodgrains from abroad and the difficulty of procuring fertilisers from other countries, the need for concentrating on domestic production of fertiliser is very urgent. I am grateful to him for having drawn our attention to the very vital matter.

I can assure him that Government are fully apprised or seized of the situation, and we are sparing no effort to ensure that we increase the domestic production as fast as we can.

A number of hon. Members have stated that the utilisation of capacity which is existing at present is not satisfactory. I would like to inform the hon. Members that except for two or three plants which you may say are sick plants, like Neyveli, Rourkela and FACT in Cochin, which are sick for various reasons, the utilisation is around 80 per cent. Rourkela does not get enough coke oven gas; they are trying to take remedial steps. The Udyog Mandal plant is very old and outmoded. We are trying to improve the position in that plant also. Barring these three sick plants, the utilisation of capacity in the public sector and in other fertiliser factories is around 80 per cent and that cannot be said to be a small thing. That is fairly good. I would like to inform my hon friend that only yesterday I had returned from Bombay where I had the opportunity of paying a visit to our Trombay unit, and they are doing exceedingly well.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would request the hon. Minister not to make such a sweeping remark that 80 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised. I do not want to controvert him now, but I have done a lot of home work with his documents. So, let him not say that 80 per cent of the rated capacity has been attained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into a debate.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I agree that there is a gap between the indigenous production and what we require in this country, and I am sorry that this gap, from whatever we foresee, will continue during the Fifth Plan also, but we are trying to

increase and step up the production from the present figure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If he would compare the performance of the private sector and of the public sector, the whole picture will be different.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Barring the three plants which I mentioned, we compare very favourably with the private sector; we do not compare unfavourably with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us have concrete figures.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: A number of hon. Members stressed the need to switch over to coal-based plants. That is also a very good suggestion, since nature has blessed this country with huge coal resources. My hon. friend Prof. Guha knows that we have already under construction three coal-based plants at Talchar, Ramagundam and Korba. These plants are at different stages of construction and I hope that within the next year or so at least two of these plants will go into production.

We have also appointed a committee of FCI to look into this very important aspect of basing our fertiliser projects on coal and FCI is examining various other suitable sites. As you know, the coal mines are spread all over the country. So FCI is looking into this matter and as soon as it comes to any conclusive arrangements we shall take further action in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Reply to my question.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Regarding the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee, I can assure my hon. friends that the Ministry has fully accepted practically all the recommendations. We have implemented most of them. We accept all those and will be whatever we have been directed to by the Committee.

We are making the best use of natural gas wherever it is available.

My hon. friend has made a suggestion that we should open talks with Bangladesh for putting up a fertiliser plant there. It is a very useful suggestion. We will certainly keep that in mind when we talk to our friends from there.

We have already some incentive schemes. But as soon as the production is stabilised, we will I think of having more. It is a good suggestion and I thank my hon. friend for making it.

He suggested that a task force should be appointed. We have already done that. There is a standing committee looking into the working of various plants and pinpointing whatever the weaknesses are and we hope that whatever the defects or hold-ups there are, that committee will take effective steps to ensure that those are set right as early as possible

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Organic manure?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That is a subject not really dealt with by my Ministry. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has explained at length what action is taken to ensure that maximum use is made of organic manure in the country. I happen to be a farmer myself and I fully appreciate the utility of organic manures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because chemical fertilisers and organic manure are directed to the same purpose, the two are interlinked. Is there any co-ordinating committee of the Petroleum and Agriculture Ministries in developing organic manure?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is need to make maximum utilisation of all forms of fertiliser and manure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will he come to the questions of other members.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): On a point of order. This is a half hour discussion and its dimension must be limited to half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, we can limit the dimension to two hours.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Then let us have a two-hour discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: An Opposition member should not raise this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I see your point of order. We are trying to end it within the time. Please be patient.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given specific figures to show that we pay the highest price for most fertilisers in the world. Touch that point.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The hon. House is aware of the fact that the prices of nitrogenous fertiliser are statutorily controlled under the Fertiliser (Control) Order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are they higher here than elsewhere?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One of the highest.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have committees which go into all these matters. There is cost accounting. It is subject to all those processes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have co-operated with you fully. Now Mr. Chairman, you will be graceful enough to extract a reply from the hon. Minister We are not interested in committees, travelling allowances and patronage. We are interested in knowing why in the prices of fertilisers here are about the highest in the world. Take the case of the Coromandel Fertiliser.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not know the year for which he has quoted those figures. I was in the Department of Supplies which was charged with the responsibility of importing fertilisers and from personal knowledge I may tell him that we were paying something like 46 dollars per ton of Urea some two years ago. The prices have now shot up to anything up to 115 dollars per ton. Even at that price we do not find it possible to make purchases. I do not think our prices are high. We have a Bureau of Cost Accounts in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry I have to rise on a point of order. I have given specific figures, for five items at least. I have given the figures showing the rates prevalent in some countries. I have quoted from the Food and Agriculture Ministry's booklet. In spite of that this gentleman is beating about—the bush. He tries to take us for a ride. If he says that what I have said is incorrect. I shall to-morrow bring a privilege motion against him. If it is not, let him tell us why our rates are the highest in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not have to threaten the Minister that you will do this or that; that is not proper.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I said the prices had escalated to anything up to 115 dollars. The latest figures are 320 dollars per ton of urea. As against that our price in the domestic market is Rs. 1050. You can compare it. Our prices are definitely much lower than the prices prevailing in the foreign countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the high profits of the private sector?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The price is statutorily controlled. I admit that there have been some defects in the distribution system. There are

complaints of large scale black marketing in fertilisers. To control them is the function of the State Government..(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot get away like that. You must say what you are doing to persuade the State Governments to regulate this.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have made an offer to the State Governments saying that we are prepared to hand over the maximum quantity to the State Governments for distribution through cooperatives or any other agency. The Government of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have come forward saying that they would take over the entire distribution system and we would like to cooperate with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have quoted the figures from the letter I received from this hon. gentleman only five or six days ago. I wanted to know the international prices, our prices and the profits earned by the private sector. He has signed and sent me a letter a few days ago and now he is disputing the contents of that letter. I can lay that letter on the Table of the House if you want me. This House is made a mockery. I am sorry for you, Minister; you do not know anything. You are disputing what you have yourself stated. I will send you that letter. I will send you the letter, if you want.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Coming to the holding companies, certain recommendations have been made. But those are to be implemented in phases. The first one was the regionalisation and the next one was the concept of holding company. It is yet too early to come to any decision,

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday March 19, 1974/*Phalguna* 28, 1895 (*Saka*)

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